HEALTH & SANITATION

1

File

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

POINT 4

Jidda
July 3, 1954

Dr Lee Powers
Dept Preventive Medicine & Public Health
American University of Beirut
Beirut, Lebanon

Through: Mr Harland J. Corson, Director
USA Operations Mission

Dear Dr Powers:

This will acknowledge your letter regarding the programs of study offered by the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health of the American University for 1954-55.

We do not have any prospective candidates in view for these fields of study at this time. It is doubtful if there will be any candidates from Saudi Arabia for the year 1954-55.

With the exception of a few of the top personnel in the field of Medicine and Health work here in Saudi Arabia, all of the personnel employed are recruited from other countries. They come here under two year contracts with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Therefore there are few, if any, eligable as candidates for scholarships from this country.

Sincerely yours,

Jeannette E. Potter
Division Health & Sanitation, USAOM
Jidda

الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT
BEIRUT, LEBANON

Preventive Medicine &
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CABLE ADDRESS : AMUNOB, BEIRUT

May 31, 1954

Miss Jeannette E. Potter
U.S.O.M./Saudi Arabia
c/o American Embassy
Riyad, Saudi Arabia

Through Regional Training Officer - Beirut R. F. Clapp

Dear Madam:

The Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health of the American University of Beirut is planning to offer the usual training courses in health ( Sanitarians, Laboratory technicians and Public Health nurses) for the year 1954 - 55. In addition other courses will be provided if sufficient requests are received early enough to plan and implement the new courses. We have recently been informed our contracts have been renewed for three more years.

So far we have received a written request from Iraq only. Iraq is requesting training for:

Sanitary Engineers
Sanitarians
Public Health Nurses
Laboratory Technologists
Nurse-Midwives
Hospital Administrators
Hospital Dietitians

We would be very grateful for any information as to the probable number of students and the types of training desired. We are not asking for your final lists since we know this is impossible at this early date, but in order to do any kind of planning for next fall, we should know as soon as possible a rough estimate of the number of students and the types of training needed.

Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

Lee Powers

Lee Powers M.D.

CC: Robert D. Dolley

File

**FOA-275** (9-53)

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AUTHORIZATION**

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

| 1. PARTICIPATING COUNTRY | 2. ORIGINAL | 3. TAA NUMBER | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAUDI ARABIA | [X] | SAUDI ARABIA - 1/54 | |
| 4. CLOSING DATE OF PROJECT | AMENDMENT NO. | 5. FIELD | 6. TYPE |
| June 30, 1954 | | P.H. | 11 |

| 7. APPROPRIATION SYMBOL | 8. TYPE OF AID | | 9. AUTHORIZED DOLLAR EXPENDITURES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | GRANT | LOAN | PREVIOUS TOTAL | INCREASE | DECREASE | NEW TOTAL |
| 72-112/41019 073-41-4C | X | | 0 | 41,033. | 0 | 41,033. |

| 10. PROJECT TITLE | 11. COUNTERPART |
|---|---|
| - | No |

12. FUNDS AUTHORIZED - BY AGENCY:

| AGENCY (A) | PREVIOUS TOTAL (B) | INCREASE (C) | DECREASE (D) | NEW TOTAL (E) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) Dept. of Health, Ed and Welfare Public Health Service | 0 | 41,033. | 0 | 41,033. |
| (2) | | | | |
| (3) | | | | |
| (4) | | | | |

13. DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITY OR SERVICE *(See General Provisions on reverse side)*

To authorize for FY54 funds needed for four positions filled by Commissioned Officers of Public Health Service, of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Chief of the Health and Sanitation Program returned to the U.S. in January. Additional funds are included in this authorization to provide transportation and salary for one month for his replacement.

| Position Number | TITLE | Salary Annual | Diff | No. Mos. | Net (01) | Inter'l Travel | Trans. Effect | Other | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PHS-1 | Chief H&S | $10,030. | 2,500 | 7 | $6,314. | $5,000. | $3,000. | | $14,314. |
| PHS-2 | Malaria Control Engineer | $7,263 | $1,815 | 12 | $9,078. | | | | $ 9,078. |
| PHS-3 | Sanitarian | $5,713 | $1,428 | 12 | $7,141. | | | | $ 7,141. |
| PHS-4 | P.H. Nurse | $8,163 | $2,040 | 10 | $8,500. | $1,000. | $1,000. | | $10,500. |
| | | | | | | | | TOTAL | $41,033. |

3 copies to Bade 6-26-54
erm.

*(Continued on reverse side)*

14. FOR FOA USE ONLY

APPROVED - FOR THE DIRECTOR

| DATE OF ORIGINAL ISSUANCE | DATE OF THIS ISSUANCE |
|---|---|
| May 28, 1954 | May 28, 1954 |

15. **REQUEST AND ACCEPTANCE** - The assistance described in this authorization is hereby requested and the terms and conditions set forth herein are hereby accepted.

DATE

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ACCEPTING COUNTRY

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

UNCLASSIFIED

PERSONAL

June 7, 1954

Mr. Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Iraq-Saudi Arabia-Lebanon-Syria Division
Near East, South Asia and Africa Operations
Foreign Operations Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Paul:

It was impossible for me to attach to my letter to you of yesterday, covering my trip to Riyadh, the memorandum prepared by Glen Brown pertaining to the discussions which took place at one meeting with the Finance Committee of the Council of Ministers on May 24th. In order that you may have it by the time you receive my letter of yesterday sent by air pouch, I am attaching hereto copy of such memorandum.

In the event that the political issues being handled by the Embassy should not be settled to the point where SAG would be ready to sign proposed TA and SEA agreements prior to the end of this month, I am wondering if there is any way by which funds allotted for such projects under both TA and SEA allotments could be held over, say for thirty days beyond the end of this fiscal year. I shall appreciate very much your looking into this matter, cabling me your findings.

As you know, we have four projects executed by the Ministry of Health; i.e. - Quarantine Station, Maternal and Child Health Center, Immunization Program and Vaccine Laboratory, and Public Health Library. Under the first agreement, the boilers, accessories and fans have arrived. The autoclaves are due to arrive here on June 15; the equipment we have agreed to furnish under the Immunization and Vaccine Lab agreement has not yet been ordered from FOA/W; likewise the library furniture and books under the Public Health Library agreement. Practically all of the supplies and equipment we agreed to furnish for the Maternal and Child Health Center have been received and delivered. It is my feeling that the obligations assumed under those agreements should be carried out, even though SAG decides to cancel the overall TA Agreement of January 17, 1951.

I should appreciate your letting me know if my feelings in this connection are correct. If not, I should like to receive instructions from FOA/W.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson
Director
USA Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia

Enclosure -
Memo. Riyadh Meeting

HJCorson:o

Memorandum of meeting in Riyadh, 24 May 1954, between Representatives of the Saudi Arabian Government and Representatives of United States Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia, on Economic Aid Program.

(10:00 PM)

The following were present from the Saudi Arabian Government:

H.R.H. Prince Sultan, Minister of Agriculture

| | |
|---|---|
| H.E. Jamil Husseini | Mr. Sadek Bey Husseini |
| H.E. Shaikh Yussef Yassin | Dr. Ahmad Musa |
| H.E. Mohammed Surour | Mr. Sharif Kassam |

The following were present from the USA Operations Mission:

Mr. Harland J. Corson
Mr. Glen F. Brown

Prince Sultan opened the discussion by asking if the general overall agreement for Economic Aid would apply to more than the four proposed projects which had been submitted by USAOM. Mr. Corson assured him that the agreement would apply to any additional Economic Aid and that it would remain in effect until cancelled on three months' advance notice by either Government. H.R.H. then asked that if SAG had more projects of Economic Aid in mind - as an example, the construction of the Riyadh-Jidda Railroad - would the United States Government consider them. Mr. Corson replied that he would be only too happy to present any such projects for consideration of FOA/W. H.R.H. then stated that from this answer he understands Mr. Corson would be willing to discuss other SEA projects. Mr. Corson's answer was that he would welcome such discussions.

Prince Sultan then asked, again using the proposed railroad as an example, how much money would USAOM contribute, to which Mr. Corson replied that he could not say as to any amount but that in general the people in USA and Congress want to increase technical assistance and decrease economic aid. However, in Saudi Arabia the two types of aid are similar in application -- not emergency gifts as wheat to India, Pakistan, and Jordan; currency stabilization in Iran --but rather as another source of funds for development work. Shaikh Yussef Yassin then asked why discriminate against Saudi Arabia by asking that the Saudi Government put up counterpart funds for the Economic Aid Grants. Sultan asked Corson if discrimination were intended. The answer was definitely no. Sultan then returned to the railroad, as an example, and wanted to know how much did Mr. Corson think USA would contribute. Mr. Corson again replied that he didn't know but he would be glad to initiate discussion in Washington on such a project. Shaikh Yussef stated that the Saudi Government would be only too glad to cooperate on Economic Aid problems and asked if the USA would be willing to take care of some other projects; i.e., is USA limiting Economic Aid to the $3,350,000 grant, or would such assistance be extended or perhaps increased? Prince Sultan said that the Saudi Arab Government would like to cooperate with the United States Government, but at the same time it could not afford to have the name of having accepted aid for only $3,350,000. To both questions Mr. Corson replied that he didn't know what Congress would do regarding future economic aid grants, but that he felt economic aid would not stop at the end of this fiscal year. The meeting then adjourned.

# TELEGRAM

**Foreign Service of the United States of America**

**OUTGOING**

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

CHARGE:

Control: TOUSFO 4491

TO: FOA/W.

DATE: June 6, 1954

USFOTO CIRC X-68. USAOM/SA agrees in principle with USFOTO A-118. No comments or suggestions.

CORSON

H.J.Corson
J.M.Butler:o

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952 - 220210

Action: FAL Dimiscon

(1)

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: SECSTATE

DATE: JUNE 040533Z, 1954

NO: USFOTO CIRC X-68

CODE: UNCLASSIFIED

RECEIVED: JUNE 041032Z, 1954

USFOTO CIRC L31 USFOTO CIRC F41 USFOTO CIRCULAR X-68

Subject: FOA Health advisory committee.

Reference: USFOTO CIRC LA-71 USFOTO CIRC FA-92 KABUL USFOTO A-130 Tel Aviv USFOTO A-237 Cairo USFOTO A-200 Amman USFOTO A-205 Addis Ababa USFOTO A-107 Beirut USFOTO A-224 New Delhi USFOTO A-418 MONROVIA USFOTO A-220 TEHRAN USFOTO A-509 Tripoli USFOTO A-146 Baghdad USFOTO A-185 Katmandu USFOTO A-69 Karachi USFOTO A-314 Jidda USFOTO A-118.

Cable comments and suggestions if not already send.

Health Advisory Committee meets June 18.

STASSEN

lsa

Suspense June 8

DIST:

Ambassador
FOA - Action ✓
Lindquist
File

Info Larson
Edens
Hazelton

UNCLASSIFIED

Action: ~~H+S Div.~~ (1)

Butler
No comment or suggestions

# GRAM FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

| PAGE | PAGES |
|---|---|
| 1 OF | |

DATE SENT: Mar 30, 1954

DATE REC'D.

FROM - Washington

SUBJECT -

REFERENCE - (Check one before each address)

| DISTRIBUTION | ACTION | INFO. | ADDRESS AND SERIAL NUMBER |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | | | **USFOTO XX CIRC L A-71** |
| PHD 6 | | | |
| AFPAK | X | | KABUL USFOTO A-130 |
| AFR | X | | CAIRO USFOTO A-200 |
| CO | X | | ADDIS ABABA USFOTO A-107 |
| CSD | X | | NEW DELHI USFOTO A-418 |
| EJ2 | X | | TEHRAN USFOTO A-509 |
| EXSEC | X | | BAGHDAD USFOTO A-185 |
| FOOD | X | | TEL AVIV USFOTO A-237 |
| G | X | | AMMAN USFOTO A-205 |
| INDIA | X | | BEIRUT USFOTO A-224 |
| IRAN | X | | MONROVIA USFOTO A-220 |
| ISR | X | TRIPOLI | ~~XXXX~~ USFOTO A-146 |
| SIND | X | | KATMANDU X USFOTO A-69 |
| SMCS | X | | KARACHI USFOTO A-314 |
| SPUB | X | | JIDDA USFOTO A-118 |
| | | | **USFOTO CIRC F A-92** |
| 275P | | | |
| OTHER AGENCY | | | |
| CIA | | | |
| HEW | | | |

See [illegible] page for [illegible]

Suspense: APR 13

FOA Health Advisory Committee with my concurrence stresses need for more positive action (1) to bring public health and human nutrition personnel into planning and guidance of agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary activities for best possible qualitative consumer results from food development programs and animal-human disease control; (2) to strengthen through fellowships, interuniversity contracts and other means, host country personnel engaged in the teaching of preclinical and major clinical specialties of medicine, public health and related health fields.

With reference to health priorities previously sent to missions "beri beri" as a first priority should be changed to "selected gross nutritional deficiencies such as Kwashiorkor, beri beri, xerophthalmia and goitre, where they may be readily attacked." "Industrial hygiene projects" should be broadened to "Occupational health services."

Mission comments and suggestions on the foregoing will be welcomed.

| AUTHORIZING OFFICER | DRAFTED BY | OFFICE | PHONE NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John J. Hanlon, M. D. | John J. Hanlon:gr | S/PHD | 5031 | 3-26-54 |

FOA AND OTHER CLEARANCES

Dr.N.Topping(in draft)
S/PUB-Mr. Roseman(in draft)
~~AFR-F.Holder~~ ~~ARAB-E.Bierce~~ ~~ISR-K.Skikos~~ ~~AFPAK-D.Stoops~~ ~~EJ-H.Hunnerich~~
~~H.Robinson~~ ~~E.Kapinski~~ ~~H.Nelson~~
~~M.Berger~~ ~~W.Vanfossen~~ INDIA-~~J.Ferris~~

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

FOA AND OTHER CLEARANCES

Info: Larson
Edens
Hazlet

FOA-51 (8-53)

(Do not type below this line)

Details of meeting will follow.

RAND (ACTING)

CABLE ROOM:

SEND TO:

AS CIRC L A-71

10 ~~X~~ Asuncion
5 Bogota
4 Caracas
3 Ciudad Trujillo
3 La Paz
5 Lima
4 Managua
5 Mexico City
3 Montevideo
10 Panama City
4 Port-au-Prince
3 Quito
5 Rio de Janeiro
4 San Jose
3 San Salvador
5 Santiago
3 Tegucigalpa
3 Guatemala City
3 HABANA

SEND AS CIRC F A-92

3 Bangkok
6 Taipei
10 Manila
4 Djakarta
4 Saigon

3 KABUL USFOTO A-130
8 CAIRO USFOTO A-200
3 ADDIS ABABA USFOTO A-107
4 NEW DELHI USFOTO A-418
10 TEHRAN USFOTO A-509
5 BAGHDAD USFOTO A-185
5 TEL AVIV USFOTO A-237
4 AMMAN USFOTO A-205
6 BEIRUT USFOTO A-244
5 MONROVIA USFOTO A-220
5 TRIPOLI USFOTO A-146
3 KATMANDU USFOTO A-69
5 KARACHI USFOTO A-314
3 JIDDA USFOTO A-118

# TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

**OUTGOING**

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

CHARGE:

Control: TOUSFO 691

TO: FOA/W.

DATE: June 6, 1954

USFOTO CIRC X-68. USAOM/SA agrees in principle with USFOTO A-118.

No comments or suggestions.

CONSOM

E.J.Corson
J.M.Butler:o

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952 - 220210

Info Copy
Edwin
Rosselton

(2)

SECSTATE

JUNE 040533Z, 1954

USFOTO CIRC X-68

UNCLASSIFIED

JUNE 041032Z, 1954

USFOTO CIRC L31 USFOTO CIRC F41 USFOTO CIRCULAR X-68

Subject: FOA Health advisory committee.

Reference: USFOTO CIRC LA-71 USFOTO CIRC FA-92 KABUL USFOTO A-130 Tel Aviv USFOTO A-237 Cairo USFOTO A-200 Amman USFOTO A-205 Addis Ababa USFOTO A-107 Beirut USFOTO A-224 New Delhi USFOTO A-418 MONROVIA USFOTO A-220 TEHRAN USFOTO A-509 Tripoli USFOTO A-146 Baghdad USFOTO A-185 Katmandu USFOTO A-69 Karachi USFOTO A-314 Jidda USFOTO A-118.

Cable comments and suggestions if not already send.

Health Advisory Committee meets June 18.

STABLER

lsa

DIST:

Ambassador
FOA - Action
Lindquist
File

Answered by TOUSFO #491
June 6, 1954

Attn: Mr Schein

UNCLASSIFIED

Info: Cowen ~~MC~~ (2)
~~Edwards~~
~~Hafeton~~ ~~WBH~~
~~Skrinde~~ ~~MS~~
~~Bottom~~ ~~JP~~

# GRAM

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 1 OF 1 PAGES
DATE SENT Mar 30, 1954
DATE REC'D.

FROM - Washington

SUBJECT -

REFERENCE - (Check one before each address)

DISTRIBUTION
3
PHD 6
AFPAK
AFR
CO
CSD
EJ2
EXSEC
FOD
C
INDIA
IRAN
ISR
SIND
SMCS
SPUB

275P

OTHER AGENCY

CIA
HEW

| ACTION | INFO. | ADDRESS AND SERIAL NUMBER |
|---|---|---|
| | | USFOTO CIRC L A-71 |
| X | | KABUL USFOTO A-130 |
| X | | CAIRO USFOTO A-200 |
| X | | ADDIS ABABA USFOTO A-107 |
| X | | NEW DELHI USFOTO A-418 |
| X | | TEHRAN USFOTO A-509 |
| X | | BAGHDAD USFOTO A-185 |
| X | | TEL AVIV USFOTO A-237 |
| X | | AMMAN USFOTO A-205 |
| X | | BEIRUT USFOTO A-224 |
| X | | MONROVIA USFOTO A-220 |
| X | TRIPOLI | LIBYA USFOTO A-146 |
| X | | KATMANDU A USFOTO A-69 |
| X | | KARACHI USFOTO A-314 |
| X | | JIDDA USFOTO A-118 |
| | | USFOTO CIRC F A-92 |

See page for

FOA Health Advisory Committee with my concurrence stresses need for more positive action (1) to bring public health and human nutrition personnel into planning and guidance of agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary activities for best possible qualitative consumer results from food development programs and animal-human disease control; (2) to strengthen through fellowships, interuniversity contracts and other means, host country personnel engaged in the teaching of preclinical and major clinical specialties of medicine, public health and related health fields.

With reference to health priorities previously sent to missions "beri beri" as a first priority should be changed to "selected gross nutritional deficiencies such as Kwashiorkor, beri beri, xerophthalmia and goitre, where they may be readily attacked." "Industrial hygiene projects" should be broadened to "Occupational health services."

Mission comments and suggestions on the foregoing will be welcomed.

| AUTHORIZING OFFICER | DRAFTED BY | OFFICE | PHONE NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| John J. Hanlon, M. D. | John J. Hanlon:gr | S/PHD | 3031 | 3-26-54 |

FOA AND OTHER CLEARANCES

Dr.N.Topping(in draft)
S/PUB-Mr. Roseman(in draft)
~~AFR-E.Holder~~ ~~AFAF-E.Bicanca~~ ~~EJ-H.Rumerich~~
~~K.Robinson~~ ~~K.Kapinski~~ ~~K.Nelson~~
~~M.Berger~~ ~~W.Vanfossen~~ ~~INDIA-J.Ferris~~

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

FOA AND OTHER CLEARANCES
~~ISR-Y.Skiles~~ ~~AFPAK-R.Stoops~~

FOA-51 (8-53)

(Do not type below this line)

Details of meeting will follow.

RAND (ACTING)

CABLE ROOM:

SEND TO:

AS CIRC L A-71

10 ~~4~~ Asuncion
5 Bogota
4 Caracas
3 Ciudad Trujillo
3 La Paz
5 Lima
4 Managua
5 Mexico City
3 Montevideo
10 Panama City
4 Port-au-Prince
3 Quito
5 Rio de Janeiro
4 San Jose
3 San Salvador
5 Santiago
3 Tegucigalpa
3 Guatemala City
3 HABANA

SEND AS CIRC F A-92

3 Bangkok
6 Taipei
10 Manila
4 Djakarta
4 Saigon

3 KABUL USFOTO A-130
8 CAIRO USFOTO A-200
3 ADDIS ABABA USFOTO A-107
4 NEW DELHI USFOTO A-418
10 TEHRAN USFOTO A-509
5 BAGHDAD USFOTO A-185
5 TEL AVIV USFOTO A-237
4 AMMAN USFOTO A-205
6 BEIRUT USFOTO A-244
5 MONROVIA USFOTO A-220
5 TRIPOLI USFOTO A-146
3 KATMANDU USFOTO A-69
5 KARACHI USFOTO A-314
3 JIDDA USFOTO A-118

# AIRGRAM

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Action Butler
Dalley

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL

| PAGE | | PAGES |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | OF | 2 |

DATE SENT 5-29-54

DATE REC'D.

FROM · FOA/WASHINGTON

SUBJECT · Laboratory, Hospital, Vocational School Equipment

REFERENCE/ ·
(Check one before each address)

| ACTION | INFO. | ADDRESS AND SERIAL NUMBER |
|---|---|---|
| X | | USFOTO CIRCULAR A-82 |
| X | | CINCREP SEOUL FOATO A-155 |
| X | | CINCUNC TOKYO FOATO A-146 |
| | X | CGKCAC ~~PUSAN FOATO A~~ SEOUL FOATO A-70 |
| | X | CGAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA UNN |

The following policy is established for the procurement of supplies for laboratories, hospitals, vocational schools, etc.

First, specifications for the equipment of these operations should, insofar as possible, be based on American manufacturers' catalogs. To do otherwise will effectively prevent American companies competing in the furnishing of such supplies and in many cases would result in inferior merchandise being supplied from other countries due to lower prices. It is generally conceded that the production of equipment for such institutions in this country is far in advance of any other section of the globe, and wherever possible operators or pupils in these institutions should be trained in the use of American products unless in some exceptional instances this proves impossible or impractical. Furthermore, it should be kept in mind that wherever a student is trained to use only foreign equipment it becomes doubly difficult for American suppliers of similar or better equipment to establish a foothold in that particular country.

It is recognized that there are, in certain instances, sound reasons for supplying certain types of foreign equipment, but such cases should be fully justified in writing by the Missions involved.

It should be kept in mind that this information is for internal information only and should not be given any publicity abroad in order that there may not be created any wrong impressions of our policy.

Info Copy

9
SBUS
ACC
ADSER*GS
AFPAK
AFR
ARAB
AID
BLACK
~~XXXXXXXX~~
CPS
DEP
EF
DFO
ED
EJ2
EXSEC
FOOD
GC
GT2
INDIA
IRAN
ISR
MPR
MRSR
NEF
NEAP
NOEUR
OFE 15
O&M
OLA
PAD
PHD
SIND
~~SMOS~~ AGENCY
~~XXXXXXXX~~
SPUB
475P

ARMY***
CIA
COMM
HEW
STATE

| AUTHORIZING OFFICER | DRAFTED BY | OFFICE | PHONE NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Charles A. Richards | CARichards/rm | S/BUS | 2676 | 5/27/54 |

| FOA AND OTHER CLEARANCES | SECURITY CLASSIFICATION | FOA AND OTHER CLEARANCES |
|---|---|---|
| Rand DEP | ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ CONFIDENTIAL | |

FOA-51 (8-53)

(Do not type below this line)

USFOTO CIRCULAR A-82

STASSEN

Circular
CABLE ROOM send to:

4 BELGRADE
10 BONN
6 BRUSSELS
4 COPENHAGEN
5 LISBON
12 LONDON
7 MADRID
3 OSLO
15 PARIS MSH
10 ROME
6 THE HAGUE
9 VIENNA
3 BANGKOK
4 DJAKARTA
10 MANILA
4 SAIGON
6 TAIPEI
10 ASUNCION
5 BOGOTA
4 CARACAS
3 CIUDAD TRUJILLO
6 GUATEMALA CITY
3 HABANA
5 LA PAZ
5 LIMA
4 MANAGUA
5 MEXICO CITY
3 MONTEVIDEO
10 PANAMA CITY
5 PORT AU PRINCE
3 QUITO
10 RIO DE JANEIRO
4 SAN JOSE
3 SAN SALVADOR
5 SANTIAGO
3 TEGUCIGALPA
3 ADDIS ABABA
4 AMMAN
6 ANKARA
3 ASMARA
10 ATHENS
5 BAGHDAD
6 BEIRUT
8 CAIRO
3 JIDDA
3 KABUL
5 KARACHI
3 KATMANDU
5 MONROVIA
4 NEW DELHI
10 TEHRAN
5 TEL AVIV
5 TRIPOLI

XXXX
5 CINCMEP SEOUL FOATO A-155
6 CINCGUNC TOKYO FOATO A-146
XXXXXX
3 CCHCAC XXXXXXXXXX SEOUL FOATO A-146
3 CCAFFE (MAIN) YOKOHAMA UNN

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

May 2, 1954

Director of Preventive Medicine
Ministry of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

On April 25, 1954, I asked Mr. Shawa to prepare himself to go to Wadi Khulais the following day, April 26th, because we had a lot of work to do there. However, he informed me that he was going on vacation to Syria and it was necessary for him to prepare his papers. As soon as I returned to Jidda from Khulais on Thursday, April 29th, at 7:00 P.M., I stopped by his home to see if he had made arrangements for his vacation and to tell him that we would all return to Khulais on Saturday, May 1st. Mr. Shawa informed me that he could not go because it was necessary for him to follow his papers through for his vacation. The other personnel left for Khulais on Saturday; however, I remained in Jidda to arrange for a meeting with Dr. Awad concerning details on the equipment for the new vaccine laboratory project. I passed by Mr. Shawa's home early this morning, May 2d, on my way to Khulais to have him request Mr. Mohamed Subahi to sign for those items from the Ministry of Health Stores for which he is responsible and for which he had signed. I was informed by Mr. Shawa's brother that he had left for Mecca to find out about his vacation.

I would appreciate being officially informed of the time required by Mr. Shawa to be absent from work while obtaining his vacation permission and papers, the date on which he is leaving if such vacation is approved, and the date that he will return to work following his vacation. This information is needed in order that I may arrange my schedule of work in Khulais.

Very truly yours,

J. Miles Butler
Division of Public Health

JMButler:o

H+S Corresp (1)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION~~

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

Jidda

March 17, 1954

Your Highness:

Attached herewith is a proposed plan of work to be undertaken by your Ministry and the USAOM under provisions of the Community Development Project Agreement entered into by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Government of the United States of America on December 15, 1952. This plan of work for Wadi Khulais is based on preliminary studies made by members of your technical staff and technicians of the Health and Sanitation Division of this Mission and is considered as the first step to be undertaken. In addition to the plan of work for Wadi Khulais, a preliminary report of the needs of health and sanitation work in Wadi Khulais is also attached.

We should appreciate your early consideration of this proposed work plan so that no time may be lost in getting the work underway. We should be glad to meet with you or your staff, or both, to discuss all or any part of the proposed work so that approval may be given by you and the Director of the USAOM.

We wish to assure you of our desire to cooperate in all matters, and a reply from you the soonest possible will be appreciated.

Please accept my respects.

Sincerely yours,

Thelbert F. Taylor
Acting Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

H.R.H. Prince Abdullah El Faisal
Minister of Public Health
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

TFTaylor
JMButler/pa

# RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
# KHULAIS

## PLAN OF WORK

In accordance with the terms of the Project Agreement in Rural Community Development in relation to improving the health of the people, it is obvious that the final aim must be to control diseases that restrict production. Since these diseases would be ones that affect large numbers of the total population in the area, the first thing to do will be to determine these health problems. Control of these diseases will also do much to improve the general health of the people.

### STEPS IN CARRYING OUT THE HEALTH AND SANITATION PROGRAM

1. The Ministry of Health and USAOM are cooperating in a Malaria Survey in Wadi Khulais. The entomological study will show what mosquitoes are prevalent in the area. This survey will be followed by a determination of spleen and parasitic indices which will indicate the incidence of Malaria (See attached report). If it is found that Malaria is a problem, a control program will be developed and put into operation.

2. The next step will be a survey to determine the incidence of bilharzia. This will be divided into two parts:

   (a) Examination of urine and stools from people complaining of symptoms of the disease.

   (b) Collection and identification of fresh water snails.

If the survey proves bilharzia to be a health problem, control measures will be instituted.

3. It is well known that safe water supplies and proper disposal of sewage do much to protect people from intestinal diseases. Therefore, it is proposed that the Ministry of Health and the Health and Sanitation Division/USAOM, in cooperation with the local people, undertake a program to improve these facilities in the Khulais area. Mr. Skrinde, Sanitary Engineer, is to assist in this program when he is not occupied at the Quarantine Station. It is proposed that this phase of community improvement begin with:

(a) The plan already outlined to the Ministry of Health to improve and protect the wells used for drinking water.

(b) Build sanitary privies for sewage disposal.

4. Since medical care is not readily available to the people in Wadi Khulais, consideration should be given to the establishment of a small local health clinic. USAOM will be prepared to aid the Ministry of Health by furnishing essential basic equipment and supplies for such a clinic.

# ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES

## USAOM

| | | (Dollars) |
|---|---|---|
| A. | Personnel: | |
| | 1. Dr. Butler - Parasitologist | No charge to U.S. contribution to Rural Development Program |
| | 2. Mr. Skrinde - Sanitary Engineer | |
| B. | Transportation field equipment and maintenance costs for U.S. personnel | Ditto |
| C. | Malaria and Bilharzia work: | |
| | 1. Laboratory supplies and equipment | 5,000 |
| | 2. Equipment and supplies for repair of equipment used in control work, and additional supplies DDT | 3,500 |
| D. | Rural Sanitation: | |
| | 1. Supplies and equipment for improving wells | 4,000 |
| | 2. Supplies and equipment for construction pit privies | 3,000 |
| E. | Health Clinic: | |
| | 1. Basic equipment and supplies | 3,000 |
| | TOTAL | $ 18,500 |

## MINISTRY OF HEALTH

A. Personnel for work in all of Health Projects (Riyals)

in addition to Counterparts:

1. Counterparts

2. Inspectors - 5

3. Field Workers - 10

4. Local labor in exchange for improving their wells or paid for by the Ministry of Health

B. Small Health Clinic:

1. Clinic building and living quarters

2. Male Nurse

C. Provide building and facilities in Jidda for laboratory work necessary for malaria and bilharzia.

D. Transportation, field equipment and maintenance for SAG employees.

(Some estimate of cost may be obtained from your past experience and cost encountered with WHO's malaria work.)

# PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE NEEDS OF HEALTH AND SANITATION WORK IN WADI KHULAIS

(By J. Miles Butler)

The following is an account of observations made at Wadi Khulais during the months of January and February, 1954. This preliminary survey was made to ascertain some of the basic health and sanitation needs in Wadi Khulais as designated in the Project Agreement for Rural Community Development Projects Between the Government of the United States of America and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Description of Area:

Wadi Khulais (about 82 km. N.E. Jidda) is a large egg-shaped wadi about fourteen miles long and six miles wide, not including the long narrow canyon extending its northeast boundaries. In the main flat area of the wadi, we counted over 86 dug wells which were used for irrigation. If wells further up the canyon were included, we saw over 100 in use. This does not include about 100 wells which are not in use or which are used for drinking water only. An approximate estimate of the population can be made if one used a low figure of 20 houses around each of the 100 wells in use, giving a total of 2,000 houses. If there were an average of five persons per house, the total population in the wadi would be 10,000 or more persons.

Since most of the farming is concentrated at the northern end of the wadi, the majority of the population is located in that area.

The small villages around the wells are formed of about 20 huts which are similar in general appearance and construction to those in Wadi Fatima, except that the Khulais huts are made of thatched reeds and not palm leaves and some mud-brick houses are present.

In the wadi there is one spring or dibble that irrigates a palm grove which is situated about six km. east of the souk village. Besides the wells and the one spring or dibble there is an enormous amount of open, free-running surface water in the canyon. This open water is abundant in fish up to five or six inches (13 to 15 cm.) long and other aquatic plants and animals including mosquito larvae and snails.

Advantages of Preventive Medicine in Rural Areas :

Experience has shown that if a sum of money were allotted equally to clinical medicine and preventive medicine, preventive medicine would be able to help more people and more fully raise the general standard of living than the clinical form of medicine. Therefore, the health and sanitation needs of Wadi Khulais were viewed, first, as to the possibility of controlling the debilitating diseases of the population, and secondly, treatment of those diseases which now exist.

Since we, who are concerned with health, realize that there are insufficient funds to accomplish all of the necessary work immediately, a program in a rural area must be based on a long term plan which will give the best results for the money expended and attack those debilitating diseases that weaken a population, its productivity and its resistance to other fatal diseases.

Malaria is one of the debilitating diseases which is considered to be such an intensified and serious problem, that it constitutes a substantial hindrance to the economic development in many countries of the world. Its reduction in areas where it exists would go a long way toward the achievement of self-sufficiency in agricultural production, and a consequent improvement of the standard of living and health of the population. Malaria was thus considered as one of the first debilitating diseases to look for in Wadi Khulais and, if present, to concentrate on the most economical means of controlling it.

Survey, Results and Recommendations:

Through the generous support and cooperation of Dr. Shuman of the S.A.G. Ministry of Health with the Health and Sanitation Division of USAOM, a spot-check for malaria was made in Wadi Khulais during January-February, 1954.

Malaria infection is manifested by the discovery of the parasite in the human body. Only the finding of the parasite in the blood or other tissues is indisputable proof of the existence of the infection.

The following data gives the results of blood films with respect to malaria parasites found in an examination of 91 persons of all age groups. Twenty-six persons showed a positive blood film for malaria, or 29 per cent (28.57) had malaria. To realize the intensity of malaria in a community, emphasis is usually placed on the 0-15 year age group, since this group has not acquired as much tolerance or immunity as the older age groups in an endemic area. The children seldom or never leave their places of residence and, therefore, present a more accurate picture of the parasitic rate.

Of the 0-15 year old group, a total of 24 persons were examined and 11 were found to be positive, or 46 per cent (45.85) had malaria. This rate of 46 per cent in the 0-15 year age group corresponded closely with an earlier spot-check which I made on July 28, 1953. On this date, 14 persons, 15 years old and younger, were examined and seven, or 50 per cent, were found to be positive.

The possible breeding areas for mosquitoes included the hundreds of used and unused wells, the spring or dibble, and all of the open running water. From these many different areas, thirteen stations or places were chosen for examination for anopheline larvae. Three species of anopheline larvae were collected and identified. Anopheles d'thali was the most common, Anopheles sergenti, the next most common, and Anopheles gambiae was the least common but found in both the open running water and a well. In a number of places examined, anopheline larvae were found in such great numbers that literally hundreds were present in a few dips.

With a parasitic rate of 46 per cent in the 0-15 year old group, with both Anopheles sergenti and Anopheles gambiae present, it is evident that a basic malaria survey and control program is needed in the Wadi Khulais area.

The blood smears from the 91 persons examined for malaria parasites, were also checked and found negative for trypanosoma (sleeping sickness) and microfilariae (elephantitis).

In examining the blood films it was noted that a number of people had an increase in eosinophils above normal, which is probably due to some intestinal helminthic infection. This possibility of intestinal helminthic infection is also supported by the many complaints of those examined, who

stated that they had trouble with their bowel movements and urinations. This evidence is sufficient enough to warrant a survey for intestinal helminths and bilharzia when the malaria survey is completed and the malaria control work has been started.

It should be noted that malaria has had a long history in Saudi Arabia and that the need for Saudi Arabian citizens trained as malaria technicians is definitely needed in this country to help in raising its health standards. Trained Saudi Arabian citizens would provide assurance of their continued service to Saudi Arabia in filling a difficult and needed lifetime work. Wisely chosen men should be able to read and speak English since much of the literature on malaria is either written in English or translated into English. These men should be regarded with pride during their training, which demands the learning of many difficult things, and in their work, which will take them out of their accustomed city environment to live in tents and work in the hot desert for days, weeks, or months at a time. These technically trained men should be paid sufficiently and respected highly for their work to discourage them from returning to easier jobs in the cities.

If an adequate place can be furnished in Jidda for the laboratory work, which includes identifying the mosquito larvae and reading the blood films, the Saudi Arabian citizens assigned to work in the laboratory and as field inspectors could be trained, while working, by the USAOM staff. If some Saudi Arabian citizens are now partially trained in malaria work, it would be advantageous to assign them to the project in order that they may receive advanced training and, in turn, could assist in the training of others.

March 9, 1954

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA
American Embassy - Jidda

March 3, 1954

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL
UNCLASSIFIED

Dear Paul:

While in Beirut last week I had a very enlightening discussion with Dr. Penrose, President of the American University of Beirut, and his staff regarding the ways and means by which AUB can be of considerable assistance to USAOMs, and particularly to this Mission. The points discussed in that conversation were along the same lines as the conclusions reached at the Regional Training Conference held the early part of last week in Beirut between AUB and representatives from the USAOMs in the Near Eastern countries. Since Dr. Penrose stated that he planned to leave Beirut for Washington on March 2, I felt it expedient for me to let you know that this Mission heartily endorses the proposed contractual arrangements between AUB and FOA, and consequently sent you our TOUSFO 332.

In addition to the consultant and field contract service which AUB could furnish to USAOMs, AUB can also give "quickie" courses to trainees which the USAOMs can send to AUB. Right now this would be of particular interest to this Mission with respect to Public Health training.

After discussions between FOA/W and Dr. Penrose are concluded, I shall greatly appreciate your letting me know of conclusions reached. I am sure that Dr. Penrose will have discussed with you the points raised in my discussions with him and his staff.

Sincerely yours,

Harland J. Corson
Director
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

Mr. Paul F. Taggart
Chief, Saudi Arabia-Iraq-Lebanon-Syria Division
Near East, South Asia and Africa Operations
Foreign Operations Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

HJCorson:o

Files

February 6, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. J. Milton Butler
Health and Sanitation Division

From: Mr. T.F.Taylor
Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Transportation

Jeep station wagon engine number 48750 is assigned to the Health and Sanitation Division effective this date. The vehicle number will be USOM 4-14

The control and keys of jeep #19 will be returned the same time.

Approved

Mr. H. J. Gordon
Director, USAOM/SA

H+S

(1)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

~~TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION~~

USA OPERATIONS MISSION TO SAUDI ARABIA

American Embassy - Jidda

February 1,1954

File Memo draft 2-5-54

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Thelbert F. Taylor

Executive Officer

From: J.Miles Butler J. Miles Butler

Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT:Transportation

It would be appreciated if the Health and Sanitation Division could be assigned a jeep station wagon equipped with sand tires and a winch. This equipment has been found necessary for transporting personal and equipment for the malaria work now in progress in the rural development project. One of the two jeeps now in use will be exchange for the jeep station Wagon, since the regular jeeps do not have the adequate carrying capacity. It will be neccessary to retain one of the regular jeeps in order to cover the more rugged terrain not accessible to a jeep station wagon.

# TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

**OUTGOING**

(2)

UNCLASSIFIED

CHARGE: Classification

Control: TOUSFO 261

DATE: Jan. 13, 1954

TO: FOA/N

From Taylor

Re USFOTO 196, Dr. Robbins visit Jidda ETA January 30 satisfactory.

COMSOM

TFTaylor/djh

UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952 - 220210

Action Copy: ~~Corson~~ HC (1)

H+S Group

see Jan 26 Cabled Concurrence file JJ Fogle

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: SECSTATE

Date: JANUARY 8/091118Z/1954

No: USFOTO 196

Code: UNCLASSIFIED

Received: JANUARY 9/1206Z

SENT ADDISABABA USFOTO 137 CAIRO USFOTO 295 TRIPOLI USFOTO 143 JIDDA USFOTO 196 BENGHAZI 18.

Dr. L. C. Robbins, Chief, Near East, Asia and Africa Public Health Division, departing Washington January 16 for consultation Public Health Ptograms. Cable concurrence requested.

Itinerary: Tehran ETA Jan 18, 10 days; Jidda ETA Jan 30, 3 days; Cairo ETA February 3, 2 days; AddisAbaba ETA Feb 5, six days; Cairo ETA ETA Feb 11, 2 days; Benghazi ETA Feb 14, 4 days; Tripoli ETA Feb 18, 7 days; Monrovia ETA March 1, 7 days.

STASSEN

lms

DIST:

Ambassador
FOA - Action (Info cy: Taylor, Butler, Files)
McCullars
File

UNCLASSIFIED

F - 1
F - 2 - Health
chron
1 - Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 3, 1953

In reply refer to
TCA

Dr. Anwar Khouga

Taif, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khouga:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated December 27, 1952. Thank you very much for sending me Season's Greetings. It was a pleasure to meet you and the other doctors when I was in Taif a few days ago.

I am sorry that I cannot send you immediately the names and addresses of artificial limb manufacturers, because I do not have that information in my files here. However, I shall obtain this information and send it to you as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health Division

Info Copy: (1) Taggart (2) (2) Butler (3) File - HWSonesp

AIRGRAM - Page 1
CONFIRMATION

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY

| POST | NO. | SECURITY CLASSIFICATION | PAGE NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | UNCLASSIFIED | |

DATE SENT:
12//24//53//

SENT TO: Amembassy JIDDA USFOTO A-44

FROM: FOA/W -

SUBJECT: DDT Requirements

REFERENCE: TOUSFO 227

DISTR:
7
PHD
ACC
ARAB
SBUS
SIND
MPSI
JIDDA-3
CIA
COMM
EPS
HEW
FOA-45P

Approximately four hundred and fifty dollars ($450) will be required to accomplish procurement of your DDT requirements as set forth in subject cable. Furnish soonest appropriation allotment and obligation chargeable this expenditure.

Your attention is directed to the security classification of subject cable. FOA/W considers the subject communication regarding this matter under these circumstances does not warrant classification. Suggested that any further communications regarding this matter be referred to this particular outgoing airgram.

STASSEN

| Authorizing Officer: | Drafted by: | Office: | Phone: | Date: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| V.Lamoureux, Acting Chief, NEA Br., PHD | Philip O'Neill:mr | Procurement Br. S/PHD | 2222 | 12/22/53 |

Clearances:

Taggart O/NEA
CRandall M/PSI (By phone)

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

U.S. Operations Mission To Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
Nov. 21,1953

Dr. M. Ali M. Sayed, Major
Medical Officer in Saudi Arabian Army
Abha, Saudi Arabia

Dear Major Sayed:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 29, 1953 in which you sought information concerning medical scholarships to the United States made available by the Point IV Program.

These scholarships are made available to citizens of the host country and are generally if not always on activities in which Point IV and the host country have a cooperative program. Therefore our Mission here is restricted to making available scholarships to citizens of Saudi Arabia.

If you are interested further, it is suggested that you write to the U.S. Operations Mission To Egypt, Cairo Egypt and ask if they have any scholarships in the line of work that you are interested,

Very truly yours

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Division of Health and Sanitation

File

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

U.S. Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia
Nov. 7, 1953

To: Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service
Att: Division of International Health

From: Chief, Division of Health and Sanitation

Subject: Personnel

In a letter dated Oct.9, 1953 Dr. Zobel mentioned that he had talked with a doctor who was interested in a job with the Mission in Saudi Arabia. Has there been any further developments concerning this prospect?

It should be pointed out that there is to be a new policy established in the very near future whereby the Mission will furnish the quarters except for dishes, linens, silverware, and cooking utensils. It is hoped that this will be a little more inducement for people to come to Saudi Arabia, and you know that we badly need at least one physician. In addition it has been ascertained that the new policy will save the Mission.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

U.S. Operations Mission To Saudi Arabia
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
Nov. 21,1953

Dr. M. Ali M. Sayed, Major
Medical Officer in Saudi Arabian Army
Abha, Saudi Arabia

Dear Major Sayed:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 29, 1953 in which you sought information concerning medical scholarships to the United States made available by the Point IV Program.

These scholarships are made available to citizens of the host country and are generally if not always on activities in which Point IV and the host country have a cooperative program. Therefore our Mission here is restricted to making available scholarships to citizens of Saudi Arabia.

If you are interested further, it is suggested that you write to the U.S. Operations Mission To Egypt, Cairo Egypt and ask if they have any scholarships in the line of work that you are interested,

Very truly yours

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Division of Health and Sanitation

TRANSLATION

29th, 10, 1953

Dr. M. Ali M. Sayed
Medical Officer in Saudi Arabian
Army in Abha

Profes. Director of Point IV

Dear Sir:

I am an Egyptian Dr. from Kaser El Eini Hospital. I am a major medical officer in the Egyptian Army and now I am working as a medical officer in Saudi Arabian Army.in Abha.

I have the desire to study in U.S.A. according to Point IV. I ask if I can fulfill my desire to learn in America the curative effect of destruction of the atom on diseases. I am well known to Profes. McDougal, the universal teacher of preventive medicine, and he is now in T.B. Section in Cairo, as well as to Profes. Derry and to Profes. Anreb in Kaser El Eini Hospital.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

Yours faithfully,

Dr. M. Ali M. Sayed
Major Medical Officer in Saudi
Arabian Army in Abha

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director,
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia DATE: October 30, 1953
Attention: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief of Health Staff

FROM : John J. Hanlon, M.D., Director, Health and Sanitation Division
Office of Public Services, FOA/W

SUBJECT: Organization in Health and Sanitation Division, FOA/W

There is given below the organization now established in the Health and Sanitation Division, FOA/W. You may presume that all communications regarding health matters will be brought to our attention. This staff will represent your interests throughout FOA/W, and provide for you the official channel between FOA and the Public Health Service, and other official and non-official agencies as necessary.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SERVICES
HEALTH AND SANITATION DIVISION

Central Office
John J. Hanlon, M.D.
Mr. Kenneth W. Revell
Miss Lillian E. Willier
Miss Mildred Romans

Procurement
Mr. Philip O'Neill
Mrs. Ethel Money
Miss Barbara Shipp

Evaluation & Statistics
Miss Evelyn L. Shockey
Miss Rita Dover

Stenographic Pool
Miss Praxeda W. Pietrala
Mrs. Anna Grosso

Education & Training
Dr. Howard Kline

Regional Offices

Latin America (IIAA)
C.L.Williams, Jr., M.D.
Miss Kathleen Logan, R.N.
Miss Nadene H. Saxton
Mrs. Barbara Barlow

Near East, Africa & South Asia
Lewis C. Robbins, M.D.
Mr. Vincent Lamoureux, S.E.
Miss Ruth G. Shoemaker
Mrs. Grace R. Romano

Far East
--, M.D.
Mr. Kaarlo W. N asi, S.E.
Miss Jean Williams
Miss Marguerite Lyons

You will be receiving in the very near future official instructions in regard to administrative details.

Mr. Harland J. Corson, Director,
USA Operations Mission to Saudi Arabia

October 30, 1953

Attention: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief of Health Staff

John J. Hanlon, M.D., Director, Health and Sanitation Division
Office of Public Services, FOA/W

Organization in Health and Sanitation Division, FOA/W

There is given below the organization now established in the Health and Sanitation Division, FOA/W. You may presume that all communications regarding health matters will be brought to our attention. This staff will represent your interests throughout FOA/W, and provide for you the official channel between FOA and the Public Health Service, and other official and non-official agencies as necessary.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SERVICES
HEALTH AND SANITATION DIVISION

Central Office

John J. Hanlon, M.D.
Mr. Kenneth W. Revell
Miss Lillian E. Willier
Miss Mildred Romans

Procurement

Mr. Philip O'Neill
Mrs. Ethel Money
Miss Barbara Shipp

Evaluation & Statistics

Miss Evelyn L. Shockey
Miss Rita Dover

Stenographic Pool

Miss Praxeda W. Pietrala
Mrs. Anna Grosso

Education & Training

Dr. Howard Kline

Regional Offices

Latin America (IIAA)

C.L.Williams, Jr.,M.D.
Miss Kathleen Logan,R.N.
Miss Nadene H. Saxton
Mrs. Barbara Barlow

Near East, Africa & South Asia

Lewis C. Robbins,M.D.
Mr. Vincent Lamoureux,S.E.
Miss Ruth G. Shoemaker
Mrs. Grace R. Romano

Far East

---, M.D.
Mr. Kaarlo W. N asi, S.E.
Miss Jean Williams
Miss Marguerite Lyons

You will be receiving in the very near future official instructions in regard to administrative details.

# TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

**OUTGOING**

File 1
2
Chron III

CHARGE:

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

Control: TOUSFO #160

DATE: October 17, 1953

TO: FOA/W

Nosec.

Request delivery date and list equipment supplies for clinic. Obligation No. 220 sent April 28 in Wirom 837.

CORSON

HJCorson
DMFergusonio

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952 - 220210

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

U.S. Operations Mission
to Saudi Arabia
Jidda
Oct. 11, 1953

General Director
Preventive Medicine
Ministry of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

On Oct. 8, 1953 Dr. Hashem and I had a discussion of scholarships for Saudi citizens working in public health. He exlpained that the Ministry had nominated threecandidates who could not speakEnglish because the Ministry had no candidates who could speak English.

Dr. Hashem was told that in view of this fact, the Mission had made inquiriesto ascertain if there were any institutions in thenear by countries where public healthcourses were taught in Arabic, and that a letter was sent to the Ministry regardingthis. However inadvertently this letter was not sent.

When the Mission receives replies from thisinquiry, and if scholarships can be arranged, the Ministry will be informed.

Please excuse our mistake in this matter.

Very truly yours

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

G.W.F.

Jea nnette E. Potter

October 10, 1953

Menorandum:

Visit to Government Hospitals, Jedda a ccompamied by Dr Akram Behtar, Gen. Director of Hospitals and Health Officer for the city of Jedda.

I. General Hospital ---------- 100 Beds

Located in the center of towm. Consists of two floors of 6 - 8 beds wards for the care of medical and surgical cases. Has a few private rooms. General appearance- clean except for many flies.

Cases are first seen in the out-patient depatrment of the hospital and admitted to the hospital as necessary. Cases are not segregated in the hospital. Out-patient sees approximately 1000 cases per month.

Good x-ray and Laboratory facilities. O. R. air conditioned but the equipment seemed rather meager.

Met the following personnel:

Mrs Sophia --- Laboratory
Dr Kamil
Dr Lambo - skin
Dr Kassara - X-ray
Dr Sophia- Gen Dir of hospital out of town at time of visit.

II. Maternity Hospita l------- 40 beds

Located on the north side of town. Small wards of 3-4 beds. Gen appearance quite clea n. Labor room 1 bed next to the delivery room on the first floor. Kitchen is in separate building. Small out-patient service.

Medical personnel:

Dr DeMillio Director (Italian)
Dr Malakruwhe (Woman - french) assistant

III. Eye hospital and clinic 20-25 beds.

Located on north side of town. Large out-patient service as people come from all over the country. This is the only service of its kind in Saudi Arabia. 50 - 60 patients daily . Drs operate once a week on Monday. Many cataracts removed with good results. Many 66 the cases treated in the out-patient clinic are Trachoma .

Medical personnel:

Dr M. B. Lungonato (English ) Director (Been here 6 yrs)
Dr Mahide - assistant

Dr Behtir states that the medical and nursing staff for the three hospital is as follows:

Doctors: 16
Nurses : 40

All are recruited form outside of the country- Syria, Lebanon,Ethiopia or Eritrea mostly.

Nurses pay 500 riyals per month, live on hospital premises.

Miss Jeannette E. Potter 22 October 1953

Memorandum:

Visits to Khalid Edriss and Lebanese Hospitals.

I. Khalid Edriss Hospital. ---------- 32 beds Private Hospital

This hospital located on the north side of town is a small well run private hospital. It has small wards, semi-private and private rooms. It is clean and appears to be quite well equipped. They have a good x-ray department for diagnostic work.

Out-patient clinic operates 24 hours a day as cases must be seen whenever they come to the hospital.

This hospital as others is staffed entirely by foreign personnel.

Staff -- 6 Doctors 6 Nurses 2 Midwives.

Met the following personnel:

Dr Hamada
Dr Dajani
Miss Maria Daoud- Midwife.

Talked with the midwife about her work in Jidda. She is from Lebanon and has been here a year. The other midwife who works with her is an Italian midwife. These two midwives average ten home deliveries per month. Miss Daoud states they are well received by the people and are being called more and more in preferance to the untrained midwife. Complicated cases are brought to the hospital for delivery.

The prenatal cases visit the clinic in the hospital for check up during the 7,8, and 9th months, Not earlier. At this time they do blood tests and unrinalysis. They are given lists of supplies needed for delivery and post natal care. They purchase the supplies in town.

The midwives make home visits daily for 7 days following delivery.

II. Lebanese Hospital: ---------- 72 bed Private Hospital

This is a general medical and surgical hospital. Visited the main building where only menaare cared for. The few women that come in for care are in a separate building some little distance away.

The general appearance of this hospital is not quite as good as the other hospitals visited.

There are many surgical cases in the hospital. Also a number of Dengue Fever cases just now. Dengue fever started about two weeks ago here in Jidda. They also have 6-7 Tuberculosis cases on a side porch. These patients are usually kept 7 - 10 months for treatment and are admitted as per request of the Crown Prince.

Daily out-patient clinic 7 A.M. to 1 P.M. but must see patients at any time.

Met the following personnel:

Dr. Abdullah Saad - showed us through the hospital.
Dr. Jabarra
Miss Loutfi - Matron.

They have one female nurse in the out-patient dept. 5 on night duty and a number of male attendants (practical nurses) who have received in Beirut.

24 ober 1953

Miss Jeannette E. Pot

Memorandum:

Visit to Saudi Arabia Hospital in down town Jidda.

I. Saudi Arabia Hospital---------- 32 bed Privale Hospital

This hospital is down town in a building that was originally built as a hotel. Most of the rooms are one and two-bed rooms. There are two small wards, one on either end of the building of 4 beds. Most of the patients are men. This hospital is on a very busy noisy street, not the best location for a hospital. However the Director told me they are going to build a new facility about four kilometers from town on the Mecca Road. This will be a very much better location.

Out-patient department is in the first floor. There is a very well equipped x-ray and physical therapy treatment room. Operating and X-ray rooms are air conditioned. Small laboratory could be better equipped. However can do routine work. Kitchen adequate - refirgerator, new electric stove, fairly clean. Food adequate and apparently well prepared.

Staff have dining room on 2nd floor. Living arrangements not too satisfactory. House in back of hospital in a very poor location.

Met the following personnel:

Mr Khiruldeen - Director of Hospital- manages all administrative details and leaves medical program to the Doctors.

Dr Parker - called out on case, not seen this visit.

Dr Hassan- showed me about the hospital

Dr _____ (wommn - does the obsteterical and GYN work)

Nursing staff -- 6 ( German and Lebanese) Matron has been there 2 yrs and apparently is well liked.

5 Corpsmen.

File 2

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
Oct. 10, 1953

Mr. R. F. Clapp
Regional Sanitation Training Officer
Foreign Operations Administration
Beirut, Lebanon

Dear Mr. Clapp:

Thank you for your memorandum dated Sept. 22, 1953 informing us that there were two graduates from your Sanitary Inspectors course available for employment.

Unfortunately I doubt that the Ministry of Health would be willing to hire foreign personnel such as these fellows at this time. There is little organization for sanitation in the Ministry so these chaps would be lost if by chance the Ministry would accept them.

Our Division is not looking for sanitarians at this time. However in the future if we hear of any openings we shall be most happy to send this information to you.

Very truly yours

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

GWF (Written Sept 30)
(Typed Oct. 10)

File 2.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINSTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

OCT.4,1953.

General Director
Preventive Medicine
Ministry Of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Shuman :

Today Dr. Awad came to my office to ask about a sentence in Dr. Bevis' report which was sent to you a few weeks ago. It was noted that a phrase was omitted from one of the sentences in paragraph #2 of the report. It should be read " In coming pilgrims, who have not been immunised in their own country, would be immunized at the quarantine station in Jidda. "

Please excuse us for this omission.

Very Truly Yours.

Gerald W. Ferguson Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division

File 1
2
Chron.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

September 28, 1953

John J. Hanlon, M.D.
Director, Health and Sanitation Staff
Foreign Operations Administration
Washington, D.C.

Dear John:

Thank you for your letter of September 11, 1953, and the enclosures.

May I congratulate you and the group who worked on the development of guide lines to be followed by country missions in preparing 1954 programs and the 1955 budget. It is obvious that much thought and consideration were put into this document. It was something that was needed.

(It was noted that you mentioned "three Regional Health and Sanitation staffs." What and who are these? Is there one for this area? How can they be of help to us if there is a staff for our region? This is the first time I ever heard of these.)

Following up this idea of guide lines, it seems quite advisable for the country mission to prepare such guide lines also. By superimposing one or the other, a division chief would have a better basis for selecting various projects to be included in the program.

Recently there have been some articles in the American press which seem to indicate that TCA is all right but that private enterprise should be utilized more in the development of the host country's economy. There is a complaint that TCA is increasing and expanding agencies in the host government. To a degree I have thought about this problem. However, in public health programs it seems necessary to strengthen the governmental health organization. It would be greatly appreciated if we could receive the benefit of your thinking along the lines of how a country health mission could use private enterprise both in the United States and in Saudi Arabia to promote public health.

The statements under "Policy on Supplies and Equipment" I find to be least helpful. Something more definite must be forthcoming either from the Country Director or from Washington, or both, on which a division chief can base the selection of projects or the degree to which FOA will financially support a proposed project of the host government.

At present the amount of funds to be spent on equipment has been most difficult to decide. Naturally the host government is always pressing us for more financial aid.

The listing

The listing of the basic health team seems reasonable provided, of course, it is furnished when requested. Excuse me for questioning the fact that in one year not one physician can be found who is acceptable to FOA for assignment to Saudi Arabia. The physician does not have to have any special qualifications, but it is desirable that he be reasonably young. Supposedly technical assistance is based on technicians. Project selection comes to naught without technicians.

It seems to me that in evaluating country and divisional programs and the selection of projects, the availability of technicians should be placed in priority category A-A.

However, I must admit that we have had a nurse sitting in Baghdad or Beirut since July 18, date of country clearance, because of lack of housing.

I have felt for some time the need for answers to such questions as - where are we going? What are our goals? How shall we attain these goals? Your guide lines have gone a long way to orient our thinking.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

GWFerguson:o G.W.F.

File 1.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Sep. 24,1953.

General Director
Preventive Medicine
Ministry Of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Shuman:

Some time ago when we were discussing scholarship for health workers, it was agreed that preference should be given employees now working in the Ministry. At that time the case of Mr. Ahmed Ali Basharahil, chief clerk of the Division of Preventive Medicine was brought up. It was suggested that he come to my office to discuss in detail the possibilty of his receiving a scholarship for health education. The following day you sent him to my office.

During our discussion, I was impressed with his interest in health education and felt that he was a possible candidate for a scholarship to the United States, in that field. Since the need for this work here is great, it was pleasing to find someone interested in working in this field. As a result I gave him the necessary applications forms and instruction to fill them out and return them to me through the Ministry Of Health.

A few days later in one of our discussions, a brief reference was made about this case. But nothing has been heard of this case since.

We would be pleased to asist the Ministry in any way possible to implement the scholarship Program which we feel will help strengthen the Ministry Of Health.

Very truly yours.

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

G. W. F.

FILE-1

UNCLASSIFIED

American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia,
September 23, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Surgeon General, USPHS, Division of INH

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Smallpox in Pilgrims

A few days ago we heard a rumor that there was an epidemic of smallpox in Cairo and Beirut. Immediately inquiry was made at the Ministry of Health. Discussions were held with different people:

1. Dr. Anwar Hashem, Chief, Quarantine Services
2. Dr. Sabry Far, WHO Advisor on quarantine
3. Dr. M. Nasif, WHO Advisor on Public Health Administration
4. Dr. Akram Shuman, Chief of Preventive Diseases

Different and conflicting answers were received to my various questions. However, certain facts seem to emerge (1) there seem to be some cases of smallpox among Egyptian pilgrims in the Egyptian quarantine station at El Tor /one report: 3 cases, one report: 1 case, one report: 300 cases/ (2) that there are no cases in Beirut, (3) thus far Lebanon and Egypt are the only two countries imposing any restrictions on travel from Saudi Arabia, (4) actual restrictions were not clear but seem to follow this line:

Lebanon - traveler not vaccinated quarantined 14 days, vaccinated quarantined 4 days. Transit passengers cannot leave the airport.

Egypt - same regulations. The quarantine station would be El Tor.

However, it seems that these regulations are already being modified because Aden Airways is flying passengers directly to Cairo from here.

Their excitement seems a little surprising in view of the fact that the Ministry of Health has been treating smallpox cases in its "hospitals" before and during the pilgrimage, and no effort was made by any government to restrict its pilgrims. The morbidity and mortality figures submitted to us by the Ministry have not shown any cases of smallpox in Jidda. However, all the Egyptian doctors working for the WHO and the Ministry knew that there were cases of smallpox in the new quarantine station. (For comments on these cases, see Mr. Skrinde's monthly report for August.)

This again illustrates the stage of development in which we find the Ministry of Health.

JAD

JADunaway
GWFerguson:pm (draft dated 9/20/53 - typed 9/23/53)

G. W. F.

AIRGRAM

~~MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY~~

File

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

DATE SENT
9//19//53//

DATE REC'D.

FROM -- FOA/W

SENT TO -- CERTAIN FOA MSNS TECTO CIRC A-51
~~CERTAIN FOA MISSIONS TECTO~~
~~CIRCULAR AIRGRAM~~
~~XXXXXX~~

DISTRIBUTION
TCA-20
EXSEC
INFO
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
RSR
**********
SEPOSTS
LISTED
BLOW**
**********

FOA-65P

OTHER AGENCY

NEW

SUBJECT -- Slides for Exhibit for American Public Health Association Meeting

REFERENCE --

TCA, in cooperation with the Public Health Service, is planning a health and sanitation exhibit for the APHA meeting in New York City in early November. Last year's exhibit won honorable mention as outstanding.

Last year each mission was asked to assist by furnishing 35 mm. color slides. The response to this request produced many excellent slides. This year it is planned to use only those slides portraying activities from rural health centers or rural health development projects. Sufficient of these are not available in Washington.

It is requested that this office be sent, as promptly as possible, two or three 35 mm. color slides, properly labeled, showing activities typical of either the rural health centers or rural health development projects participated in by your staff. Exhibits must be ready for shipment by October 15, 1953. Any of the slides which are obtained from private collections will be returned on request and should bear owner's name.

Your assistance will be much appreciated.

RAND (ACTING)

CABLE RM:::
PLEASE SEND TO:

3- Amembassy Cairo
3- Amembassy Tehran
3- Amlegation Tripoli
3- Amembassy Baghdad
3- Amembassy Tel Aviv
3- Amembassy Amman
3- Amembassy Beirut
3- Amembassy Monrovia
3- Amembassy ~~Tripoli~~ Jidda
3- Amembassy Addis Ababa

| AUTHORIZING OFFICER | DRAFTED BY | OFFICE | PHONE NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cedric H. Seager | FOA:TCA:NEADS AHEstabrook:vw | Health and Sanitation | 5212 | 9/16/53 |

MSA AND OTHER CLEARANCES
FOA:TCA:NEADS:
G. Seitz
P.F.Taggart
V. Skiles
D. Parle
O. Meier
R. Hill

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED

MSA AND OTHER CLEARANCES
FOA:TCA:NEADS:
H. Nelson
F. Lapinski
M. VonSeggern
[illegible]
M. Harway
E. Felder

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

September 8, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: 1954 Budget for Health and Sanitation Division

Attached is a breakdown by projects of the 1954 budget of $297,000.00 you allotted the Health Division.

It is my understanding that the Health Division has been allotted 8 scholarships totaling $32,000.00 and this is in addition to the budget listed above. The division has been informed by the Country Director that it will lose this money if it is not used on scholarships. It should be noted that the division is asking for 5 scholarships totaling $20,000.00.

All the projects are listed on the forms for non-commingling of funds. The attached memorandum indicates that I am opposed to this method of operation and believe that the host government will not contribute its share unless "we get cash on the barrel head". There are many reasons for the delays in their contributions, but the net result is delaying the project. We are already experiencing that trouble in the Quarantine Station Agreement. In my opinion, projects should be drawn up commingling the funds, but this is contrary to the Mission policy.

It is impossible to give accurate estimates of the SAG contributions. The reason is given in the attached memorandum from the Country Director.

The costs of two interpreters, camping equipment, car maintenance, etc., have been placed under the health section of the Rural Development Project because of a lack of a more accurate place to put them.

GWFerguson/djh

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 30, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Renegotiation of Public Health Agreement for Joint Fund Operation

The opinions expressed in your memo of July 20, 1953, have been duly noted. However, you are instructed to conduct no further discussions, conferences or correspondence with SAG officials on this subject until you are authorized to do so. Except on prior permission, no conference or conversation should be held on a subject which affects TCA policy or requires the approval of the Director and/or Chief of the Diplomatic Mission to implement. In each case these officials will decide whether they care to take part in such conference or whether the Acting Program Officer will be assigned to represent them.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 25, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health & Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Joint Funds

Reference is made to your memorandum of July 23 and one of mine dated July 20 on the above subject. TCA/W has made it abundantly clear that the joint fund method of operation is the preferred method of operating a program. (Ref: Circular #32 dated February 20, 1953 from TCA/W, subject: Use of Program Agreements as Obligating Documents.) I concur with TCA/W regarding this idea. Evidently, according to your memorandum you do not.

It is with regret that I cannot agree with your statement that "in the absence of appropriations for further projects, a discussion with SAG officials is somewhat academic and perhaps premature." We all know that it takes time to convince the Saudis to adopt new ideas, and therefore it is necessary to start now to condition them so that when appropriations are made it will be possible to draw a new health program agreement using the Joint Fund or Cooperative Service method as, I repeat, is strongly recommended by TCA/W.

It is my understanding that when the Education Division attempted to put into operation a project agreement using the Joint Fund, TCA/W objected because the Education Program Agreement made no provision for Joint Funds. In view of this fact, it is my desire to renegotiate the Health Program Agreement to set up a joint fund and later draw up specific projects outlining how the funds will be spent. To do this will take time so that it is necessary to prepare the ground work now.

It is not proposed to include the quarantine station in the program because this project is already signed and being carried out.

You mention only two projects in your memorandum. Is it your idea that the Health Division should be contented with these two? I am an optimist and believe we should have a dynamic, expanding program which will assist the Ministry of Health to give greater health service

to the people of Saudi Arabia. If you will permit me to say it, I frankly believe one of the weaknesses of this Mission is the willingness of the present administration to encourage the tendency to retract and retreat and to desire a smaller, quieter program. In my opinion, it is a defeatist attitude.

I propose to continue to push at every opportunity for a new health program agreement using the Joint Fund method. Do you agree with this proposal?

cc: Mr. Betzig
TCA/W

GWFerguson/djh

Health

Training Grants - U.S.A.

for Medical Personnel.

Health

Training

File 1
2
Chron.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

August 25, 1953

Dr. Akram Shuman
Ministry of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Shuman:

For several months our Health Division has been studying the Ministry of Health in an effort to determine how TCA can best assist the Ministry in improving the general health, within the terms of agreement with T.C.A.

It is a recognized fact that there is an insufficient number of Saudi citizens trained in all levels of health work and, as a result, the Government imports doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, etc., to work in the Ministry of Health. The health program will be handicapped as long as the Government has to rely to a great extent on foreign health personnel.

TCA has available scholarships for Saudi citizens for training both in America and at the American University of Beirut. However, thus far no official applications have been received for any of these scholarships.

Recently a young man came to our office to inquire about TCA health scholarships to AUB. This man has expressed interest several times in going into health work. However, he is employed in another ministry and would have to transfer to the Ministry of Health. Upon investigation it was learned that if he did this, his salary would be reduced 100 Riyals per month, even after he had received a year's training.

If the Ministry is to attract capable young Saudis, there must be some inducement. The salary scale should be equal to equivalent jobs in other ministries and in private industry.

We agree wholeheartedly with the Ministry's idea of establishing a school here to train health assistants and will support this idea in accordance with the Project Agreement "To Strengthen the Quarantine Services and to Enhance the Public Health Program of the Ministry of Health." However, we wish to point out that the inducement must be sufficient to attract desirable candidates. This may require a restudy of the organization of the Ministry, job descriptions and salary scale, as well as the budget.

To staff

To staff the new hospitals which are being built and which are planned, it is essential that a training program be instituted because it will be too expensive to import all the personnel needed. It is urged that the Ministry of Health discuss this problem with the Ministry of Finance in an effort to find a solution.

T.C.A. stands ready to assist to the best of its ability should the Ministry wish to institute a training program.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JAD
JADunaway
GWFerguson:o G.W.F.

File 1
Travel
Health

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 11, 1953

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter received from Dr. M. Tahir El-Tayeb El Sassi asking for information regarding the status of his application for a scholarship to study in the United States. Dr. Sassi is one of the three doctors you made reference to in your letter of February 17, 1953.

On February 16, 1953, we sent the Ministry general requirements which had to be fulfilled before an applicant for a scholarship could be approved.

On March 3, 1953, we received a letter from the Ministry asking whether these three doctors who were studying in Egypt had to return to Jidda to apply for scholarships.

Since that time we were informed that the World Health Organization recommended that all young doctors obtain some practical training before receiving advanced studies. We agree with the World Health Organization's recommendation, and since we have received no further communications from the Ministry, no other action was taken.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Dr. Sassi.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

JAD

JADunaway

GWFerguson:o

M. T. T. EL SASSI

M. B. B. CH. (KASR EL AINI)

CLINICAL ASSISTANT

AT KINGS HOSPITAL (CAIRO) previously.

House officer at Banha general hospital now.

دكتور

محمد طاهر الطيب السيسي

طبيب وجراح

طبيب بمستشفى الملك بالقاهرة سابقا

وطبيب بمستشفى بنها العمومي حاليا

R/ Mr. Ferguson

9/5/53

Dear Mr. John Dunnawy. (Point IV Country directs).

I am a Saudi Arabian doctor practising my medical work at Banha general hospital.

The Saudi Arabian government of health at Mecca wrote to point IV office at Jeddah that it wants me to go to the United states of America to specialise in gynaecology and obstetrics. Hence point IV office at Jeddah wrote to the states to give a place there for me. The letter of point IV to the states was in December 1952, but until now no answer came.

Will you please ask about that helping me and answering.

Yours.

Dr. Mohamed Taher El-Tayeb El-Sassi

adress: 186 Foad 1st street. Guiza

Cairo.

Egypt.

REC MAY 17-53.

NOT TAKEN CARE OF.

TP

DR. M. T. T. EL SASSI

M. B. B. CH. (Kasr El Aini)
Clinical Assistant
at Kings Hospital (Cairo) previously.
House officer at Banha General Hospital now.

COPY

May 9, 1953

Dear Mr. John Dunaway, Point IV Country Director.

I am a Saudi Arabian doctor practicing my medical work at Banha General Hospital.

The Saudi Arabian Government of Health at Mecca wrote to Point IV office at Jeddah that it wants me to go to the United States of America to specialize in gynaecology and obstetrics. Hence Point IV office at Jeddah wrote to the States to give a place there for me. The letter of Point IV to the States was in December 1952, but until now no answer came.

Will you please ask about that helping me and answering.

Yours,

/s/ Dr. Mohamed Tahir El-Tayeb El-Sassi

Address: 186 Foad 1st Street, Guiza.
Cairo, Egypt.

Health

Training Personnel in U.S.

SAUDI ARABIAN KINGDOM
Public Health Ministry
Mecca.

3 March, 1953.

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson,
Chief Health & Sanitation Division - TCA,
American Embassy,
Jeddah.

Greetings,

With reference to your letter regarding the three Saudi Doctors who are to be sent to U.S.A. for specialisation and your request to bring them to your Office for discussion about their going.

These doctors are still in Egypt to complete the internship which is about to finish. We cabled the Supervisory Board of Saudi Missions in Cairo to inform us the date of their graduation. Do you find it necessary for them to come to Jeddah to see you or to leave direct to America.

Sincerely Yours,

/s/ Dr. Khashakji
SECRETARY GENERAL

Mr. Ferguson has original signed letter.

Health

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 25, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Husseini, Director,
Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal
Letter to Dr. Khashukji re Applications for
Scholarships

It would be sincerely appreciated if you would make arrangements for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to Dr. M. Khashukji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health, from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Public Health Division.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 25, 1953

Dr. M. Khashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Thank you for your letter of 17 February, 1953, No. 4140/810, listing the names of three doctors who have completed medical studies in Egypt and who wish to apply for scholarships in the United States.

It is suggested that, if possible, you bring these gentlemen to my office so that we may discuss their applications and proceed with fulfilling the requirements of the scholarships.

Very truly yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health Division

Health

4140/810

Government of Saudi Arabia,
Ministry of Health,
MECCA

Dated 17th February, 1953.

U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation
In Saudi Arabia,
American Embassy,
Jeddah.

Greetings,

The three Saudi doctors whose names are appended hereunder have completed the course of training in the Egyptian Hospitals.

It is much appreciated if urgent and necessary action could be done for their departure for America for studying, training and specialization.

1. Dr. Mohammad Tahir Sasi
2. Dr. Sultan Zamzami
3. Dr. Mohammad Amin Yoldash

Yours Sincerely,

S/s Dr. Khashukji

SECRETARY GENERAL.

File 1

Health

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 16, 1953.

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Husseini, Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance

FROM: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmission of Letter, dated February 16, to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson.

It would be appreciated if you would arrange for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General, Ministry of Health, from Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA. This letter concerns general requirements for scholarship applications in the field of health.

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

FILE COPIES
f-1
f-2
chron
1-Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 16, 1953

Dr. Mohammed Khashukji,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Some weeks ago this office received suggestions from you concerning items on which the Ministry of Health and the Technical Cooperation Administration may cooperate. One of which was the training of personnel either in the United States or in the Middle East.

In order that you may have a clearer idea as to who may be eligible to apply for scholarships in the United States, a list of the general requirements is enclosed.

It is anticipated that a project agreement will be drawn up in the near future covering scholarships outside the United States. In this case it may be advisable not to restrict scholarships to college graduates only. Your comments on this subject would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

Enclosure

General Requirements for Health
Scholarships in America

JAD

TCA:JADunaway
GWFerguson:pm

## General Requirements for Health Scholarships in America

1. Applicant must be a citizen of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

2. Statement from the Ministry of Health indicating:

   a. The purpose for which the training is desired.
   b. The manner in which it is proposed to make use of applicant's training and the assurance, that upon completion of the training, the applicant's services will be utilized in the field of health for the benefit of Saudi Arabia. If applicant will not work in the health field in Saudi Arabia upon returning from training, application will be rejected.
   c. The expenditures which the Saudi Arabian Government, or other sponsor, will make toward applicant's support during the training period, the support of any dependents, the transportation to and from the United States, the purchase of reference materials and training equipment not provided by the Grant.

3. The scholarships are for one year and in exceptional cases may be extended for another year.

4. A medical report must be submitted on the applicant indicating that he has the ability to undertake any activities incident to the course of training.

5. A statement from a member of the United States Embassy as to the applicant's ability to read, speak and understand English.

6. The applicant must have graduated from a recognized university.

7. Applicant's statement indicating:

   a. Purpose for applying for training grant.
   b. Specific type of training or experience desired.
   c. Manner in which training is to be utilized.

8. The application will be reviewed by the Technical Cooperation Administration Mission, but final approval is given by TCA Washington. This is necessary because it is the responsibility of TCA Washington to locate a school or institution giving instructions desired and register the applicant. It may be that there are no openings left at a desired time for registration.

9. The United States Government will:

   a. Pay the cost of travel from Washington to necessary places inside the United States.
   b. Pay the cost of schooling including necessary books.
   c. Pay the cost of subsistence.

transées

A·U·B.

# TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the United States of America

**OUTGOING**

File 1
2
Chron III

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

CHARGE:

Control: WIROM TOTEC No. 69

TO: TCA/Washington

DATE: August 8, 1953

NOSEC

Ref XXXX TECTO Circular 31 SAO may have one trainee for Laboratory Technician course at AUB.

DUNAWAY

400
JADunaway
CWFergusonto G. W. F.

UNCLASSIFIED
Classification

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952 - 220210

Health
Trainees

File 1
2
Chron.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 29, 1953

Dr. Akram Shuman
Ministry of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Shuman:

Some weeks ago I explained to you that the TCA Mission had some scholarships for public health people to the American University of Beirut. These covered the field of Sanitation, Nursing, and Laboratory. At that time it appeared that it would be difficult for the Ministry to find any students for the first two classifications.

On July 27 we again discussed the subject of scholarships and you informed me that you had no names to submit at that time. Unfortunately July 27 was the last day that names could be submitted. Therefore Washington had to be informed that Saudi Arabia had no candidates for public health scholarships at the American University of Beirut at this time.

We all agree that the lack of trained public health workers seriously handicaps the work of the Ministry. It is hoped that renewed effort will be made to find qualified students who would be available if these scholarships are offered again.

Respectfully,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

JAD
JADunaway
GWFerguson:o G. W. F.

Health
trainees

INCOMING TELEGRAM RECEIVED UNCLASSIFIED

July 2, 1953

UNN

FROM: BEIRUT

Sent Tehran TOTEC 9 repeated information Baghdad TOTEC 1 Jidda TOTEC UNN Amman TOTEC 1 Cairo TOTEC 4 Addis Ababa TOTEC 2 Tripoli TOTEC UNN Monrovia TOTEC UNN from Beirut

TO: Chief Public Health Staff from Gillis

At Rome Education Conference your Chief Education Staff was told to submit to Jefson, Chief Education and Training NEADS Washington, by July 15 number candidates you wish trained as Public Health Nurses, sanitarians, laboratory technicians at AUB beginning fall semester 1953. Cost to your program approximately $750 per trainee. Suggest action soonest in order your country receive maximum allotment trainees.

PETER

File

Mr. Armaway
for your info

Health

OM El Kora

13th, Jamadulthani 1372.
27th, Feb. 1953. No. 1453.

The Secretary general of the minstry of health states that the adjudication for the contract to construct a hospital in jeddah will be delay untill 20/6/1372. They will accept bids from everyone who will have the abilty to built this hospital up to this date 20/6/1372.

**********

## M.E.'s BIGGEST HOSPITAL

### King Approves 7,000,000 Rials Grant

MECCA - KING ABDUL AZIZ Ibn Saud has acceded to the request of Emir Abdullah el-Feisal, the Minister of Health, to grant the Ministry a large site on which the biggest hospital in the Middle East will be built.

On the recommendation of the Crown Prince, Emir Saud, King Ibn Saud has allocated 7,000,000 Saudi Rials for the scheme. The money will be set aside from the budget of the Ministry of Finance.

The hospital will be a modern one and equipped with the most modern medical equipment.

The Health Minister has already ordered the Saudi contractors, Sheikh Sadaka and Sheikh Serag Kaaky, to start work immediately.

Health

File 1
2
Chron.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

August 8, 1953

Dr. Anwar Hashem
Quarantine Service
Ministry of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Hashem:

Equipment for the Disinfection Building is now being designed in preparation for purchase. Before final specifications can be made, however, it is necessary to have a description of the type of electric current which will be available. We request that this information be forwarded to us as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

Copy to
Dr. Akram Shuman

JAPumsay
GWFerguson:o

Health Gen.

File 1
2
Chron.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

August 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service
Attention: Division of International Health
For: Dr. R. F. Reider

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Dr. J. Azurin's Visit

A cable was received stating that Dr. Azurin would arrive via Aden Airlines on July 29. For several months the schedules had been changed and the plane arrived as scheduled on July 30.

Dr. Azurin had written from London that he would arrive July 29 and leave July 30, as he had reservations from Dhahran August 1 on KLM Airlines. When he arrived it was learned that he had no exit visa nor did he have a visa for Dhahran (even though it is in Saudi Arabia a visa is necessary). To get a Dhahran visa, permission must be obtained from Riyadh and this takes at least two days.

In addition, since there is only one hotel here where non-Arabs stay, we had a very difficult time obtaining a reservation. When Dr. Azurin learned that the price was twenty American dollars per day, he said that he could not afford it. Since the wife of one of our technicians had not arrived yet, we were able to find him a bed, and arrangements were made for him to eat at the contractors' mess.

He was introduced to the officials of the Ministry of Health and was shown the quarantine procedures and facilities.

It was learned that there was a special flight from Jidda to Karachi and arrangements were made for Dr. Azurin to leave here August 2.

We were very happy to have been able to assist Dr. Azurin collect quarantine information and he was appreciative of our efforts. However, we wish to call your attention to the difficulties encountered, which indicates that additional planning is necessary if anyone else is sent here.

GWFerguson:c

File 1
Health

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 20, 1953

Secretary General
Ministry of Health
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

The U. S. Public Health Service has informed us that Dr. Jesus Azurin, Quarantine Officer of Manila, is finishing his fellowship in the United States and it is hoped that he can observe quarantine practices in several countries on his way home. It has been suggested that he visit London, Cairo, Jidda, Karachi and Calcutta.

We have been asked to contact you to explain this request and to seek the approval of the Ministry of Health for Dr. Azurin to visit Jidda during the week of August 3 to observe airport and port quarantine activities.

It would be greatly appreciated if arrangements could be made for Dr. Azurin's visit. It is desirable to notify Dr. Azurin as soon as possible regarding your decision.

Please accept my respects.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and
Sanitation Division

GFerguson:djh

Health
Gen.

File 1
2
Chron.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 30, 1953

Dr. Akram Shuman
Chief, Preventive Medicine
Ministry of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Shuman:

On July 26 Dr. Shukri and Mr. Salek Abudawood were in my office to discuss insect control supplies and equipment which TCA offered to loan to the Ministry of Health to be used during the Hajj.

As stated in our letter of July 13, these supplies and equipment, which are now in the Ministry's warehouse where the malaria control supplies are stored, are available to the Ministry.

When the Hajj is over, it would be appreciated if the equipment and any unused insecticide would be returned to where they are now stored, and that we be notified.

Respectfully,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

JADunaway
GWFerguson:c

Mr. Hazleton
File

TCA
ACTIVITY AUTHORIZATION
Near East and Africa Development Service
NO. REG. NEADS 2-54

To: Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Public Health Service

In accordance with the Country Director's request, authority is hereby granted to obligate funds in his behalf, as indicated below:

1. Program Activity: Health and Sanitation Branch, NEADS

2. Description of Activity: To continue the technical cooperation Near East regional program in public health.

3. Duration of Activity: FY1954 and continuing

4. Estimate of cost: $ 27,030.00

5. Limitations or Special Instructions: TCA to allocate funds to participating agency in accordance with quarterly requirements. Technicians assigned under this authorization will be responsible to TCA Country Director. TCA to pay allowances, local travel and miscellaneous local expenses in the field.

Issued by: [illegible] Approved by: [illegible]
Acting Asst. Regional Administrator for Controller

Date: 9-27-53 Date: 9/30/53

NK

Auth. No. REG. NEADS 2-54

## ACTIVITY AUTHORIZATION SUPPORTING SCHEDULE

| Pos. No. | Pt. 4 Grade | Position Title | Annual Salary | Diff. | No. Months | Net (01) | Internat'l Travel | Transportation of things | Other | | Estimated Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Suppl. | Fld Tr. | |
| 1 | 3-2 | PH Representative at AUB (Beirut) | $ 9730 | 0 | FY54 & continuing 12 | $ 9,730 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $ 1000 | $10,730 |
| 2 | 3-4 | Sanitarian Traing Off. Officer (Beirut) | 10300 | 0 | 12 | 10,300 | 0 | 0 | $2000 | 4000 | 16,300 |
| | | | | | | 20,030 | | | $2000 | 5000 | 27,030 |

Quarterly Apportionment of Estimated Cost

| | |
|---|---|
| First Quarter | $ 7,000 |
| Second Quarter | 6,030 |
| Third Quarter | 7,000 |
| Fourth Quarter | 7,000 |
| Total | $ 27,000 |

Health
Gen.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 29, 1953

Dr. Akram Shuman
Ministry of Health
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Shuman:

This is to confirm the conversation you and Mr. Sadek Husseini had with Mr. Ferguson a few days ago concerning the establishment of a National Advisory Health Council. It is my understanding that Dr. Nasif of W.H.O. was in the room at the time.

Many countries have such a council and, in fact, in America we have several - one for each particular disease such as Heart, Tuberculosis, Venereal Disease, and so forth. These councils are of an advisory nature only, but have been very useful to the official health agency. We believe that if one were established here, it could be very helpful to the Ministry of Health.

This council could be made up of medical and non-medical personnel interested in the development of public health in Saudi Arabia.

After you discuss this subject with Dr. Roume, we would be pleased to meet with you again in the hope that steps could be taken leading toward the formation of some such council that would fit the requirements of Saudi Arabia.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

Mr. Husseini believes that this letter would be misunderstood as no it was not sent
G.W.F.

Request for Staff meeting re agreements

Housing Transportation

Office Space

Allowances

Local Employees. - SA & payroll

Supplies + Equip.

Health File
S+E.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

July 25, 1953

TO: Mr. Paul F. Taggart, Chief, Iraq-Jordan-Saudi Arabia Branch
NEADS, TCA/Washington

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Status of Request for Medical Supplies

On January 3, 1953, TCA/W was requested to prepare a list of supplies and equipment for a general clinic proposed for El Darb, and to notify TCA/SA of the estimated cost. On April 24, 1953, TCA/W cabled a request for obligation number in amount of $40,000 for said supplies and equipment. On April 28, 1953, TCA/SA cabled obligation number 220. On June 8, 1953, the Chief of the Health and Sanitation Division wrote a memo outlining his part in this matter and objecting to the spending of the $40,000 for these supplies at this time.

Since that time no word has been received concerning these supplies. It is requested that TCA/SA be informed of the status of this order and of what it contains.

JADunaway
GWFerguson/djh

Health Personnel, File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 25, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Quarters for Nurse Officer, Miss J. Potter

On July 22 I read a letter from Mr. Paul Taggart dated July 7, 1953, stating that Miss Jeannette Potter has been assigned to TCA/SA as of July 1, 1953. However, lacking country clearance, she has been detailed to Iraq for not more than 60 days. On July 18 country clearance was sent TCA/W for Miss Potter.

It is requested that I be informed soon what quarters are being assigned to her so that I may suggest what items she should bring with her. It is suggested that she be assigned quarters on the Baker Compound for her convenience. Since she holds the rank of Senior Nurse Officer, she should be assigned private quarters.

It is further requested that before she arrives, the utilities and facilities in her quarters be checked to see that they are in proper operating condition.

GWFerguson:o

Health
Personnel

f-1
~~f-2~~
chron
1-Ferguson

See also
Local Employees
★AG payroll.

July 22, 1953
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Husseini
Director, Liaison Office

FROM: John A. Dunaway

RE: Drivers for Cars assigned to the Health and Sanitation Division

Mr. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA, has requested that his division be assigned two drivers and that they be responsible for the four (4) cars assigned to the Health and Sanitation Division. His request does seem reasonable to me, and if at all possible, I would recommend that his request be granted.

If it is necessary that each driver be assigned the responsibility for only one car, it still seems perfectly reasonable that they have additional responsibility at least for the cleaning of the two additional cars.

TCA:JAStacy:pm

Health Personnel

File 1 —
2
Chron.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 21, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Stacy, Acting Executive Officer

THRU: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Drivers for Cars assigned to the Health and Sanitation Division.

The driver originally assigned to our Division quit his job about a week ago and Mr. Husseini explained that he is in the process of finding another.

There are four cars assigned to this Division. However, we believe that there is no need for each car to have a driver. Probably two drivers are sufficient. We have been told that a driver can be held responsible for only one car. As a result all the cars we have are filthy dirty as no one will clean them. Therefore it is requested that arrangements be made to assign two drivers (including one promised by Mr. Husseini) to our Division with instructions not only to drive any of our cars, but also to keep them clean.

GWFerguson:o G.W.F.

Health
File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Quarters

Since Mr. Howell is here it would be greatly appreciated if he were asked for a ruling concerning furnished and unfurnished quarters for personnel.

At present some people are living in furnished quarters - some in partly furnished quarters, while others have unfurnished quarters. In the last two cases the technicians partly or wholly furnished their own quarters.

Specifically, I wish to know -

1. What the quarters allowance is for furnished or unfurnished quarters.

2. Is there any difference in quarters allowance for furnished or unfurnished quarters?

3. What amount of furniture constitutes furnished quarters?

4. Does the Mission have a right to order technicians to bring their own furniture to Saudi Arabia?

As you will remember I have long ago argued that all technicians should be treated alike as near as possible, and that if the Mission were to provide furnished quarters for one, it should provide furnished quarters for all. The furnishings should be equal and basic. If individuals wished additional furniture, they should be required to buy it themselves. Thus far this Division has never received a list of minimum basic furniture.

cc: Mr. Carney Howell

GWFerguson:o

J.P. has seen this

To: County Director 6-16

From: Chief of H & S. Div

Subject: Transportation

At present the H & S div has (1) green Packard assigned (temporarily) and 1 jeep.

At the end of this month two more people for this Div are due to arrive, therefore additional transportation will be needed. It is requested that you consider this request when the new personnel arrive.

Health

TCA/W

F-1
F-2 —
Chron.
Ferguson

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

May 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Office Space

I regret that I must call your attention to this subject again. Since no visible action has been taken I have no other recourse.

I again respectfully request that office space be made available in one area for all employees of this division.

GWFerguson:o

File 5 Health

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

April 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

G.W.F

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Staff Meeting to discuss Program and Project Agreements

I respectfully request that a staff meeting of the Chiefs of each Division be called to discuss the procedure of drawing up program and project agreements.

cc: Mr. Betzig

Health

File 1
File 2 —
Chron.
TCA/W

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

April 18, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Division Chiefs
Mr. Stacy, Acting Executive Officer
Mr. Bode, Controller
Mr. Betzig, Acting Program Officer

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Staff Meeting

A staff meeting will be held in my office Sunday morning, April 19th, at 11:00 o'clock.

JAD

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in
Saudi Arabia

JADunaway:c

File 1
Health

TECHNICAL COOPERATION
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

April 13, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U.S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Per Diem

In the near future the Health Division will probably have personnel assigned in the field. It is requested that this Division receive a policy regarding per diem covering this case.

Have Contacted Mr. Ferguson & explained the Current regulations on per Diem
JAD
4/14/53.

GWFerguson:o

Health

f-1
f-2
chron

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
March 23, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Sadek Husseini
Director, Liaison Office
Saudi Arabian Government-Technical Cooperation

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Driver: Health and Sanitation Division

Would you please arrange the assignment of a driver to the Health and Sanitation Division, TCA, under the supervision of Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson has only one vehicle available to his division, and has now two people and anticipates the addition of two more within the near future to use this vehicle; hence the need is for a full-time driver at his disposal.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia
March 21, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division G. W. F.

SUBJECT: Driver for the Health and Sanitation Division

At present the green Packard has been assigned to this Division. Until now I have driven it wherever needed. However, it is becoming more evident with the hiring of an interpreter and the arrival (I hope) of more personnel, that a driver, at least part time, should be assigned to this Division.

Each time a driver is required now, it is necessary to find Mr. Husseini and ask for a driver. This system is entirely unsatisfactory.

O.K. Jack + Jerad

TCA:GWFerguson:o

What now?

G. W. F.

f-1
f-2
chron
1-Ferguson

March 4, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Surgeon General,
United States Public Health Service,
Attn: Division of International Health,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached are two copies of an excerpt from a field letter to TCA/Washington concerning the housing policy for TCA in Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

It is hoped that all health people coming to Jidda understand this.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division.

Enclosure:

Excerpt: "Furniture
and Automobiles"

JADunaway
TCA:GWFerguson:pm

File D Health General

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
July 21, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

RE: Mr. Ferguson's Memorandum of July 20, 1953,
subject: Field Trip to Wadi Khulais

In this memorandum I am particularly interested in Mr. Ferguson's proposal to send Dr. Butler to Wadi Khulais to make investigations of communicable diseases. We have, in the past, found ourselves moving into isolated areas with project proposals based on unsound premises. For example, we set up plans for considerable agricultural development in the Asir without the faintest idea as to where or how we were going to get the water to support this agricultural development. Perhaps in this case the end eventually will justify the means. I do not think the practice of locating projects solely on the basis of possible benefits to future generations, if such generations accommodatingly come up to our expectations, is a good one.

It is my clear understanding that Wadi Khulais is populated by not more than a hundred wandering Bedus. There is no town as such, not even a village. Dr. Edens has told me that he hopes that if he can prove that better utilization of the water supply now available might produce subsistence-level crops for farmers plus possibly a marketable surplus, an agrarian town or community might be developed for the future. Perhaps you have more specific information as to objectives and anticipated results of the agricultural work in Wadi Khulais.

I cannot understand why we choose to investigate communicable diseases in the wadi under the present conditions unless it is to sample communicable diseases among the Bedus. In short, I see no clear objective. What will we do with any information obtained? What benefits to Saudi Arabia? I wonder if this project or this proposed research has been requested, recommended or discussed with the Communicable Disease Section of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health. It seems to me that most surely here in Jidda is the place where communicable diseases should be studied, the place where action toward preventive measures could result in more immediate beneficial results and in more acceptance of our technical assistance and aid. I would go as far as to question our authorization for making a study of this type under our general agreement in public health, broad though it is, and certainly I would insist upon specific answers to specific questions cited above.

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL OFFICE
FOR THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

P.O.B. 1517 ALEXANDRIA
[redacted]
Phone: 30090

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

BUREAU RÉGIONAL
POUR LA MÉDITERRANÉE ORIENTALE

B.P. 1517 ALEXANDRIE
Télég. UNISANTE Alexandria

Ref. ES.7/12

20 July 1953

Dear Dr. Shukri,

By this time, you may have met Mr. J.M. Butler, Malariologist and Mr. Rolf T. Skrinde, Sanitary Engineer, both staff members of the US Technical Assistance Administration mission to Saudi Arabia.

They visited this office on 3 July 1953 and were to proceed to Jedda, soon thereafter.

Assistance to them in their mission would be welcomed by them particularly as to your experience and findings with regard to malaria and its control in Saudi Arabia. You are aware of the understanding which this office has that the US TCA malaria work will be particularly in the Asir area of Saudi Arabia. ?

... A copy of Dr. Farid's report "Malaria Survey of the Region of the Yarmuk River Scheme", in which Mr. Butler expressed interest, is enclosed herewith for forwarding to him. G.W.

Yours sincerely,

A.T. Shousha, M.D.
Regional Director

... ENCL. Report

Dr. A. Shukry
Malaria Control Demonstration Team
P.O.B. 360
Jedda

cc: Mr. J.W. Ferguson
Senior Sanitary Engineer
US TCA Mission
c/o American Embassy
Jedda

F-1
Health
Gen.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 20, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. J. A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Field Trip to Wadi Khulais

On July 18, the writer accompanied Mr. Parker to Wadi Khulais on an exploratory trip to see the general nature of the area. We both were impressed with the relative amount of vegetation we saw. In fact, in the north end of the Wadi there was a good sized brook which finally disappeared in the gravel bed down stream.

Since there are few people there, the health problems are not many. However, there is a need to investigate the prevalence of communicable diseases which might affect a development program.

Since I believe that there is a possibility to improve the agriculture there by better utilization of existing water, arrangements are being made for Dr. Butler to plan to make the necessary investigations of communicable diseases.

GWFerguson:dg G.W.F.

File 1
Health General

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

July 20, 1953

TO: John J. Hanlon, M.D., Director
Health and Sanitation Staff
TCA/Washington

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division
TCA/Saudi Arabia

THRU: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director
for Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Proposed Travelling Teams of Health
and Medical Experts

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated July 1, 1953 on the above subject. Because of the nature of conditions it is difficult to use our experience here to answer your questions, but we shall try.

(1) The teams should be composed of specialists who are not too specialized. Generalists will not be able to answer specific questions. However the specialist's field should not be too narrow because here health workers are few and their duties many. As a result, there are few people working in a limited or specialized field.

(2) I frankly do not know.

(3) Probably in (a) hospital planning and administration, (b) pulmonary diseases, and (c) tropical diseases. I feel it is easier to encourage an interest rather than create one. There may be greater needs than those mentioned above, but the audience will be infinitesimal.

(4) To a limited degree.

(5) Not more than five.

(6) Not more than two weeks in one area.

(7) Lectures and seminars. Facilities are so poor here that demonstrations may be difficult.

(8) Ministry

(8) Ministry of Health officials, hospital staff.

These answers are given with Saudi Arabia solely in mind. If I were in another country, I am sure different answers would be given.

Frankly I am skeptical about the usefulness of this idea for Saudi Arabia. This opinion is based on (1) lack of native doctors, (2) translation difficulties (two or three languages would be needed), (3) difficulty of housing the team (hotel accommodations are very limited), (4) results would not justify costs, and (5) our great need is to use our money on a definite project to show concrete results. This will gain us greatest good will.

G. W. F.

GWFerguson/djh

Health Gen.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 15, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service
Attn: Division of International Health

FROM: G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Literature and Plans

It would be greatly appreciated if we could receive some general plans and layouts for public markets for several different size towns. Probably IIAA will have such plans.

In addition, we would appreciate receiving any information regarding large autoclaves with capacities of 200 to 300 cubic feet. The American Hospital Supply Corporation of Evanston, Illinois, is one company that has some information on large autoclaves. Also, we need information regarding boilers to supply sufficient steam for four autoclaves.

We hope to have the preliminary work completed before too long so that an order can be placed as soon as the second $50,000 is made available.

GWFerguson/dlb

Mr. Ferguson

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 14, 1953

Mr. Ahmed Khalifa El Nabahani
Director of Water Supply
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

Yesterday my interpreter, Mr. Youssef Ghazzawi, told me that he had met you at the airport in Jidda and had discussed some problems you had concerning the water supply system of Mecca. Mr. Ghazzawi suggested that you come to our office some day to continue the discussion.

I am very pleased that Mr. Ghazzawi made this suggestion and I wish personally to invite you to visit us and to discuss your water supply problems. If we can be of any assistance within the limits set by TCA, we will be most pleased to do so.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Ferguson
Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division

GWFerguson/djh

ادارة التعاون الفني

السفارة الاميركيـــــــــة

جده

١٤ يوليو ١٩٥٣

حضرة الفاضل الشيخ احمد خليفه النبهـــاني

رئيس عين زبيده ـ مكة المكـــــرمة ٠

بعد التحية :

لقد اخبرني امس الماضي مترجمي يوسف غزاوى بانه قد التقى بكم في مطار جـــــده وبحث معكم بعض مشاكل المياه في مكة وقد اقترح عليكم يوسف غزاوى بان تشرفوا مكتبنا في اى يـــوم ترغبـونه لاتمام البحث في هذا الموضوع ٠

وقد سررت لتلك الفكرة التي اقترحها يوسف غزاوى واني ارحب شخصيا بتشـــــرفكم وبدعوتكم لزيارتنا لبحث المشاكل الراهنة التي تعانونها من اجل الماء واذا كان من الممكـــــن القيام باى مساعدة فانه من دواعي السرور ان نحظى بذلك ودمتـــم ،،،

المســـتر

جيرالد فيرقســـــون

مدير القسم الصحـــي

ى/ع/ع٠ز

File 1

Health General.

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

July 14, 1953

Mr. Ahmed Khalifa El Nabahani
Director of Water Supply
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

Yesterday my interpreter, Mr. Youssef Ghazzawi, told me that he had met you at the airport in Jidda and had discussed some problems you had concerning the water supply system of Mecca. Mr. Ghazzawi suggested that you come to our office some day to continue the discussion.

I am very pleased that Mr. Ghazzawi made this suggestion and I wish personally to invite you to visit us and to discuss your water supply problems. If we can be of any assistance within the limits set by TCA, we will be most pleased to do so.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Ferguson
Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division

GWFerguson/djh

Health File

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 28, 1953

TO: Mr. G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health & Sanitation Division

FROM: J. A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Economic Aid to the Middle East

In regard to your memo of the 22nd inst., I think I have already sufficiently explained the matter to you verbally. However, since you are, as you told me, "writing for the record", permit me to say that according to information at hand, the economic aid recently requested from Congress is for projects which directly contribute to the economy of the country and that projects in public health, education, etc. are not included. This proposed special economic aid is quite apart from grants in aid in connection with TCA programs, under which, as I understand it, all projects in public health must be considered. I think perhaps you have the wrong impression as to the part played by the recent conference in the distribution of the funds, if and when they are appropriated. The distribution will be made by the MSA on advice and recommendations received from diplomatic offices, TCA and other sources, and no special council has been set up to make the allocations. I am sure the Public Health Service in Washington is fully informed on this matter and that communications from us on the subject would serve no useful purpose.

JADunaway:djh

Health

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

June 22, 1953

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Economic Development Council for the Middle East

About June 11 you mentioned to me that the Ambassador was going to Beirut to attend a meeting of Middle Eastern Ambassadors to discuss the plans for economic development in the Middle East. On June 13th I went on leave.

On June 16 I stopped by the office to pick up mail and we had another little chat. You informed me that the Ambassador wanted some proposed plans for economic development of Saudi Arabia and that Mr. Betzig, Mr. Brown and Mr. Edens had presented ideas, but that Brown's plans and ideas were the only ones that fulfilled the requirements of the Economic Development Council.

It would be appreciated if the Division of Health and Sanitation could receive some written information or instructions from this Council or from someone, so that we could better understand what type of projects would be accepted for consideration.

Since the health of a people has considerable effect on their economic development, it seems quite possible that this Council would welcome some projects concerning public health.

GWFerguson:o

file Health
D

No. 1041. Date 28/6/1372.

TO,

The cfief health and sanitation division.

Greetings.

Already several days have passed since our last meeting. We are waiting for the two final projects agreement to be singed , but till now we did not receive them. Please let us know if you have already sand them directly to the Ministry Of Health or have you delayed sending them for some reason. If you still have them please send them to us as soon as posible so that we may show them to H.R.H. the Prince to be singed by him.

Thank you in advance.

Chief Preventive Medicine

Dr. Akram Shouman.

WHO - USPHS - TCA

Meeting in Geneva

Feb 12-20 - 1953.

Health

File 1
2
Chron.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

June 23, 1953

MEMORANDUM

TO: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

SUBJECT: Reimbursement for Trip to Geneva, Switzerland

Last month, according to orders, I made a trip to Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss technical aspects of the quarantine station project agreement. Upon returning to Jidda the Aden Airlines in Cairo collected $14.00 quarantine tax for the Saudi Arabian Government.

A voucher was prepared to cover my per diem. Mr. McCullars of the Embassy refused to reimburse me for the quarantine tax.

Since I was traveling on official orders; since I could not return to my post as per these orders without paying this tax; since the agreement between TCA and the Saudi Arabian Government does not specifically mention this tax as an exemption for TCA employees, and since Mr. McCullars refused to reimburse me for this expense, I gave Mr. Bode my voucher, together with a check covering per diem and other expenses, and the receipt showing payment of the quarantine tax, with the reqest that he handle this case so that I am properly reimbursed.

It is requested that necessary steps be taken to reimburse me. If it can not be resolved in Jidda, I request that this case be forwarded to the proper office in Washington for a decision.

cc: Mr. Bode

GWFerguson:o G.W.F.

Health

chron
1-Ferguson
TCA/W

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
April 15, 1953

In reply refer to:
TCA

MEMORANDUM TO: Surgeon General
United States Public Health Service
Attention: Division of International Health

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Minutes of Meeting of W.H.O., T.C.A. and P.H.S.
Geneva, Switzerland, February 12-20

I did not attend this meeting but would appreciate it very much if a copy of the minutes could be sent to me.

JADunaway
GWFerguson:pm

Health

WHO Conference: From the tenor of Departmental Telegram 390, it may be a waste of time to submit an opinion on this subject, but I believe that in the present state of the Public Health program Mr. Ferguson's presence in Jidda will contribute far more to the TCA objectives than any benefit he might attain from attending this conference. Whether these reasons will be accepted as compelling or not, I want to register the opinion that his attendance at the Conference is inadvisable.

Public Health

TELEGRAM RECEIVED:

12/22 No. 390

Arrangements are underway for Joint WHO/TCA Health Conference Geneva February 12 through 21. Unless you advise compelling reasons declaring otherwise, we will expect Ferguson to attend representing TCA. Details follow.

ACHESON

Sec State

ENCLAIR

Janury 11, 1953

TOTEC

Re Deptel 390. Ferguson sole health technician now on field. Engaged formulating general program and negotiating project agreements. Has undertaken remodel Beit Sudairi plumbing water supply sewage disposal he condemns as health hazard to personnel. No other member staff qualified this purpose. By reason his experience and judement invaluable in organizing Asir Community Development. SAG impatient at delay and claims promised immediate action on signing agreement. Under circumstances believe need for Ferguson's service on field outweighs possible but indirect benefit accruing from attendance conference. Urgently recommend he not attend.

HARE

JADunaway/1 1/11/53

File

Health (General)

June 23, 1953

Dear Dr. Simmons:

This is follow-up of our discussions in Boston several weeks ago and is related to the correspondence between you and Dr. Hyde of PHS. I have discussed your forthcoming trip in December to the annual meeting of the Persian-Gulf Medical Society with several appropriate people here in TCA. As a result, I think we can say that we would like very much to have the benefit of your consultative services in two or three places in that area of the world.

What might result in a truly specific epidemiologic event is under way in Saudi Arabia. I refer to the large quarantine installation built by the Saudis near Jidda and being planned, organized, and equipped with help from our side. The original purpose of this, of course, was exclusively in relation to the annual Hadja to Mecca, but we have felt that it should be planned and organized to form the nucleus - training, administrative, and operational - for the development of a nation wide public health service. Either before or after the medical society meetings we would like you to inspect what has been done so far, to consult and advise our chief of the TCA health mission for Saudi Arabia, Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson, and to discuss the implications and desirability of planning it with long-range views with Saudi Arabia health officials. I would assume that about three or four days in Saudi Arabia for this purpose would be sufficient.

It would also be desirable if you could spare a week and a half or two weeks to visit the health program which is now being established in Pakistan under the leadership of Fred Mayes, and most specifically to visit Lahore with him in connection with the possible "bridge" between the School of Hygiene there and the Harvard School of Public Health.

Since your transportation from the U.S. to Saudi Arabia and return are provided for by Aramco, TCA could pick you up there and

Dr. James Stevens Simmons,
Dean, School of Public Health,
Harvard University,
55 Shattuck Street,
Boston 15, Massachusetts.

pay for any additional transportation that would be involved specifically by your consultative activities. I plan to proceed, if you concur, with arrangements for payment to you by TCA of a daily consultant fee rather than the regular per diem. This would be to your advantage.

The first step will be to receive your concurrence with these tentative plans, including a statement as to the dates during which your services will be available. We shall then have to contact the directors of the country programs for their concurrence in order to have the necessary expense funds allocated. May I suggest, therefore, that you inform me as soon as possible of your reaction to this proposal with the time data referred to.

It may be, of course, that some additional consultant needs may arise between now and the time of your departure in which case I shall contact you about them.

Most cordially yours,

John J. Hanlon, M. D.,
Director, Health and Sanitation Staff
Technical Cooperation Administration

cc: Dr. Fred Mayes
Dr. G. W. Ferguson
PHS: Dr. Hyde
TCA:ADS - Mr. Stoops
TCA:NEADS - Mr. Taggart
Mr. John A. Dunaway

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FS Form No. 435
Revised June 1949

Health General

# CROSS-REFERENCE SHEET

# DOCUMENT FILE

# NOTE

SEE Airgram File FOR Airgram 276 b

FROM Dept (Field) ( ) DATED 6/23/53

TO NAME

16—53422-2 GPO

REGARDING: Dr. H. L. Dunn will be available for field consultation re statistical programs (vital statistics) Sept. 1953.

Ferguson said he did not recommend the man visit India

See note attached to airgram

Health

Audio Visual Aids

FILE 1

(Health

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED
OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

May 3, 1953.

Dear Dr. Usher:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 15th, asking for health education materials, movies, film strips, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, lap boards, radio scripts, etc.

Unfortunately, we here in Saudi Arabia have not reached the point of even thinking about such materials. We are way behind you. Therefore, we will not be able to send any such material to you for the simple reason we don't have any.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and
Sanitation Division

Dr. Glenn S. Usher,
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Baghdad, Iraq.

Jar

TCA/Saudi Arabia
GWFerguson:djh

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Baghdad, Iraq,

April 15, 1953.

UNCLASSIFIED
OFFICIAL-INFORMAL

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

I am making a search of Middle East countries for audio-visual materials for health education that might be adaptable for use in Iraq. Would you do me the favor of sending samples of whatever such materials there are in Saudi Arabia, either in your office or in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, etc.

In the case of movies and other materials which you cannot give away, I would appreciate receiving them on loan together with information as to how they may be purchased. If there are restrictions as to use in foreign countries they will be meticulously observed.

Don't worry about language differences. We have movie machines syncronized with tape so that we can fit any kind of narration to them.

We are interested in all kinds of health education materials--movies, film strips, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, lap boards, radio scripts, etc. Anything you can find will be welcome.

Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Glenn S. Usher

Glenn S. Usher, M.D.
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief of the Public Health Division,
TCA Mission to Arabia,
c/o American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

File 2

Health

(See Films Strip File)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

March 10, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia.

FROM: Mr. Edward Betzig, Program Officer

RE: Films and Filmstrips

A January 16, 1953 memo from Paul Duncan requested information concerning films and filmstrips in relation to country program.

Up to this time, neither film nor filmstrips have been used in the Saudi program. It may be that at a later date they will be used in the Education, Health, and Agriculture Divisions.

At this time, the only Division in possession of films is Agriculture. This division has two black and white 16 mm Department of Agriculture films entitled "Rain on the Plains" and "Preparing to Irrigate."

The Health Division gave two films, entitled "T.B." and "Trachoma" to HRH Prince Abdullah Faisal, Minister of Health. He had seen them while visiting in the United States and had expressed a desire to have copies for his Ministry.

To date the Education Division has not had the need to use films or filmstrips and it consequently has none in its possession.

Due to the restrictions placed on films in Arabia, they will have to be used judiciously. However, it is likely they will be used on certain projects.

We would be interested in receiving information on films and filmstrips that are being used in other Middle and Near Eastern countries.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

UNCLASSIFIED
OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

May 3, 1953.

Dear Dr. Usher:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 15th, asking for health education materials, movies, film strips, pamphlets, leaflets, posters, lap boards, radio scripts, etc.

Unfortunately, we here in Saudi Arabia have not reached the point of even thinking about such materials. We are way behind you. Therefore, we will not be able to send any such material to you for the simple reason we don't have any.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and
Sanitation Division

Dr. Glenn S. Usher,
Chief, Health and Sanitation Division,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Baghdad, Iraq.

TCA/Saudi Arabia
GWFerguson:djh

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

MEMORANDUM April 29, 1953

TO: Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service
Attention: Division of International Health

THRU: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia
and
Technical Cooperation Administration, Washington, D.C.

FROM: Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division, TCA/Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Underlying Factors involved in establishing a Public Health Program in Saudi Arabia by TCA

Between the time of my arrival in Jidda and now, most of my attention has been concentrated on determining just what health facilities existed in the Ministry of Health, and in getting some public health project agreements written and implemented as soon as possible. In Washington, I was informed that the Saudis were impatient with "paper-passing" and that it was imperative that some projects be started immediately although they were small. It was with this thought in mind that so much effort was exerted in writing project agreements. Seven project agreements have to this date been presented to the Ministry of Health for consideration. At the same time, the Saudi Arabian Government forwarded to us a list of the projects in health with which they requested aid from TCA. These were four in number.

1. The building and equipping of a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines.

2. Equipping the disinfecting building of the Quarantine Station.

3. The building and equipping of a public health center at Riyadh, to be turned over to the Saudis for operation upon completion.

4. Sending of students abroad for medical training, especially undergraduates.

RESTRICTED

Several of our proposed projects were returned by the Ministry of Health with the comment that they did not fulfill the program as planned by the Ministry, and they countered with the four ideas mentioned above.

Before my arrival here, it had been decided by the Ambassador and the Country Director that the recommended project agreement forms, namely "joint-fund" or "cooperative-service", were not applicable to Saudi Arabia, but it should be noted that no alternative project agreement form has ever been devised. As a result, it has been necessary for this Division to create by a tedious trial and error method a suitable project agreement form which would be agreeable to the Saudis, to the Mission, and to Washington. The Mission had previously signed three project agreements, all of which were outright grants of money for work in Saudi Arabia, without requiring any joint planning to integrate into the governmental structure an organization to carry on when we leave. These are:

1. The railroad survey, $325,000.

2. The aerial survey, $125,000.

3. Rural development in Asir, $500,000.

It is evident that none of these could be used as a guide for health project agreements.

Apparently when the TCA Country Agreement was signed, the Saudis did not understand or did not want to understand that the TCA Mission was established for the purpose of furnishing technical assistance or advisors to the various ministries. All of our contacts with them lead us to believe that they think TCA is capital investment and that we should not concern ourselves with any part of the Ministry of Health in which we have no financial interest. The Health Program Agreement, which was drawn up before I arrived, was very indefinite and did not attempt to dispel this idea. It made vague references to assistance in construction of health centers, hospitals, etc.

Recently Dr. Shousha, Director of the regional office of WHO in Alexandria, Egypt, visited Saudi Arabia and expounded the theory to the Ministry of Health and to TCA that SAG should furnish buildings; TCA, equipment; and WHO, technical assistance. This reinforced beautifully the ideas already held by the Saudis, and apparently no one has made any attempt to change these concepts.

It should be recorded that there are instances where WHO representatives and TCA, especially TCA/Washington, have held diametrically opposed opinions as to equipment and procedure. The WHO representatives speak the same language, are of the same religious faith, and have been personal friends of the Minister for years. These facts give added weight to the opinions expressed by the WHO advisors.

As of this date, four project agreements have been written and have received tentative verbal approval from the Ministry of Health. These are:

1. To strengthen the quarantine services and to enhance the public health program of the Ministry of Health.

2. Assignment of a Chief Public Health Nurse to supervise and organize nursing activities in a maternal and child health clinic in Jidda.

3. Expansion of the immunization program.

4. Demonstrational project for construction of sanitary facilities and protection of water supplies in villages in the Jidda area.

We are now awaiting approval before signing these agreements. Permission from Washington to sign #2 has been received, but our liaison officer advises strongly that we wait for #1 before presenting #2 to the Saudis for signature because it is necessary to give the impression of cooperating with their requests as much as possible before imposing our ideas upon them.

This period of waiting for signing affords us some time for reflection. The Saudi character is childlike, primarily because of lack of education and the social customs peculiar to this area where women are virtually prisoners. This characteristic accounts for the fact that many of these people see only the glitter and they are not capable of understanding the planning and the work involved in a shiny piece of machinery. In our particular case, they are more interested in a gleaming, chrome-lined hospital, or a laboratory filled with glistening equipment, than they are in basic health organization and sanitation. When they remarked, upon returning a proposed latrine project, that it was irrelevant and did not fit in with their plans, it well proved this to me. This was extremely pointed in a country where at any time one looks, he can see people squatting to answer the call of nature.

There exists here a Ministry of Health composed of a loosely-grouped collection of foreign doctors, some of whom have become naturalized Saudis. These are assigned to a few "hospitals", which are poorly equipped and which do not operate on a real budget, but on grants of money made to them after they have run in debt.

It seems that the Minister of Health wants to do something but he is not sure exactly how he wants to do it. He thinks that by building some shiny new hospitals he will solve the health problems of Saudi Arabia. The Ministry of Health has no conception as to how to improve public health by instituting an organization in environmental sanitation practices which have been so successful in other parts of the world, nor are they inclined to support the training of all categories of public health personnel necessary to implement such a program. It seems to be their belief that most of their problems can be solved by just hiring more foreign doctors.

With this background, it seemed to me that we would have to accept the facts as they existed. In order to establish ourselves here, it appeared obvious that we had to approach the Saudis on their level of thinking and to modify that toward our conception of public health practices. It was with this basic thought in mind that we agreed to assist them in purchasing some of the equipment that they wanted and at the same time to introduce in that project, or in following ones, new public health concepts. For example:

1. The assigning of a public health nurse to organize and supervise a maternal and child health clinic, which was to be established by the Ministry of Health in Jidda. This would be the first such clinic in the Ministry.

2. A demonstrational project in the villages in the Jidda area for the protection of village water supplies and the construction of sanitary facilities.

It is felt that if we were given a chance to prove that we can do something besides the passing of papers, we would have a much better opportunity to promote the idea of technical assistance, the need of a health organization, and of health planning, training, and environmental sanitation, all of which Washington seems to insist on including in the first project agreement, and in which the Saudis have shown no apparent interest. The chances of instituting any of our ideas are getting slimmer day by day as we procrastinate week after week in cooperating to any degree with any of their requests.

The Public Health Service told me in Washington that the plans for the Health Division, TCA/Arabia would be formulated in Jidda, and not in Washington. Because of that information, no attempts were made to justify opinions arrived at and decisions made in drawing up project agreements. Now it is understood that TCA/Washington not only wants to approve the financial obligation of each program agreement but also wants to approve the technical aspects of the agreements. Had it been known from the beginning that justification was required, it would have been sent along with the requests for approval. Needless to say, this procedure not only imposes additional delays in the signing of agreements, but also tends to destroy the morale of the field personnel because they realize that Washington has no confidence in their judgment.

On December 14, 1952, I happened into the office of the Country Director to find Dr. Stratton, Mr. Fryer, Mr. Hussaini, Mr. Betaig and the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Health holding a meeting about health, and as I entered heard Dr. Stratton promise the Secretary-General assistance in the construction of a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines. Immediately Dr. Stratton turned to me and ordered that I prepare a project agreement accordingly. I countered that the problem should be studied before drawing up a project agreement, but was given the impression that there was no question as to the decision. Mr. Fryer suggested a grant of $25,000 for equipment.

later I was greatly surprised to learn that Washington was absolutely opposed to this project. Considering the Saudi character and the fact that verbal approval has been given, it is my opinion that it is impossible to withdraw from such a contract and to save "face."

The plan to strengthen the quarantine services of the Ministry of Health as outlined in an Airgram from the Department (#A-71, dated April 8, 1953) appears to be logical and to be based on good public health practices. However, the Ministry of Health has not asked for advice and assistance in such planning from TCA, because it has asked this of WHO, which organization, in turn, in December 1952 assigned here a quarantine advisor. Already TCA/Washington has disagreed with recommendations of this advisor. Any assistance or guidance which TCA can provide must be offered in such a manner that it will not discredit the advice of WHO. In view of these facts, we feel that the complete plan as reviewed in the Airgram is not apropos or feasible at this time.

This Division shared with others many difficulties. Let us review a few of these:

1. There has been a lack of continuity in country directorship during the short period that this Mission has been in operation. Dr. Young served as Acting Country Director, Dr. Stratton as Country Director, and since December, Mr. Dunaway as Acting Country Director. With such frequent change and such uncertainty, it has been difficult to charter a sustained course of action. It should be mentioned that Mr. Dunaway has given the program much support and assistance in spite of this uncertainty.

2. For three weeks only last summer this Mission had an Executive Officer. Since then there have been two different people serving in an acting capacity.

3. I was informed upon arriving in Jidda that the Health Mission had no budget as all monies were pooled to be dispensed by the administration office. Also, I was told that whatever division had projects signed received the money.

4. Adequate and complete financial records have not been kept. Therefore, the Division never received an answer as to what monies were available.

5. The Mission accepted the responsibility to house its personnel last September without giving sufficient thought to all the details involved. Thus, technicians in Mission housing must take time from work to maintain their quarters in a condition conducive to healthy living.

6. For the third time since I arrived, I am now enjoying the luxury of dictating to a secretary. All other correspondence and agreements have been written in longhand.

7. The original Country Agreement indicated that part of the contribution of SAG to the contract would be in the form of buildings, services and maintenance. This system is so cumbersome that annoying delays are experienced in routine mission operation.

8. Only two of the five positions established last October for this Division have been filled and one, very recently.

Of the four project agreements pending final approval, two fulfill the requests of the Ministry of Health and two are an attempt on our part to introduce the Ministry of Health to a little basic public health. To do this, the Division must have the budgeted request for next year which includes about $140,000 for personnel, about $135,000 for supplies and equipment, and in addition, $100,000 for the quarantine station which must come either from this year's budget or next year's budget. The two projects requested by the Saudis are the most costly, but because of their great desire for these projects, they are willing to "buy" a little public health. This is a minimum program for the continuation of the Division. Considering the present state of mind of the Saudis, in my opinion, it would be better to eliminate the Division entirely rather than to try to get SAG to accept an abbreviated program which does not include their requests. It cannot be over-emphasized that the Saudis wish to establish a public health program, but that they can conceive only of that which they know, namely, hospitals and laboratories, and that given time we can subtly guide their interest toward a basic public health program which will inevitably benefit all of Saudi Arabia.

JADunaway
GWFergusonblo

Form FS-413
12-1-50

Rural Sanitation
Project #4.

# TELEGRAM SENT

TO: SecState

DATE: April 15, 1953

NO.: Wirom

CODE: RESTRICTED

CHARGED TO:

NCSEC

TOTEC

Request authorization to negotiate project agreement re rural sanitation. First year TCA contributes one engineer and ten thousand dollars.

HARE

JADunaway
GWFerguson:pm G. W. F.

Health

File 1

See original memo in medical file for JAD comments.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

MEMORANDUM

April 4, 1953

TO: Mr. John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division G.W.F.

SUBJECT: Medical and Nursing Care for American Personnel stationed in Jidda

This is to comment on part of the conversation we had in your office on April 2.

My understanding of what you said is that you expect Dr. Stark (if and when he arrives) to give medical care to the American personnel here, as well as to act as a consultant on health and sanitation to the Ministry of Health. In addition, the nurse (if and when she arrives) would be expected to give nursing care to the Americans, as well as being the Chief Nurse in the Maternal and Child Health Clinic of the Ministry of Health. When I suggested that these services be limited to emergencies, you strongly objected. I am very glad that you raised this question because it gives me an opportunity to discuss this subject and express my views.

TCA/W and the Public Health Service never once gave me the impression that the Health and Sanitation Division would be charged with this responsibility; therefore, no plans were ever made to do this. The medical personnel requested thus far are concerned with public health organization and not necessarily medical care. Most probably Dr. Stark will not have any equipment of a general practitioner. In my opinion, the Health Division should not be expected to furnish medical care any more than the Education Division should furnish teachers for an American school here.

However, I think it an excellent idea that the Americans be furnished with medical and nursing care in view of the fact that that care in Jidda is generally inadequate, insufficient, and may be of a lower standard than Americans are accustomed to receiving. It would seem to me to be a responsibility of the Embassy to have such personnel on its staff. In fact, about six weeks ago I prepared a cable for Washington requesting vaccines, etc. Several weeks later I was informed that my cable was not sent but that the Embassy had sent one, not only asking for vaccines but also for a nurse.

I should like to take the liberty of urging that the Health and Sanitation Division continue to act as consultants to the Ministry of Health and that medical care for the Americans be considered a responsibility of the Embassy.

TCA:GWFerguson:o

To be returned to TCA Files

Health

RESTRICTED

PRIORITY

SecState

April 2, 1953

760

RESTRICTED

TOTEC.

SAG through Secretary General of Ministry of Health informally asked TCA to withdraw Health Division because they believe TCA unwilling to consider satisfactorily projects proposed by them. After a discussion of status of proposed projects Secretary General agreed to ask Minister of Health to reconsider. If immediate approval received on projects as submitted for quarantine station and Maternal and Child Health Clinic, Minister of Health may reconsider decision.

HARE

JADunaway
TCA:GWFergusonjo

RESTRICTED

Quarantine

EXCERPT FROM PAGE 2 of Letter from Ambassador Hare

to A. David Fritzlan, Office of Near Eastern Affairs,

4/3/53.

(See Natural Resources file for letter)

The second item has to do with a sudden outburst of spleen on the part of the Saudis in connection with our health program here and this was the subject of a telegram to the Department yesterday to the effect that they were threatening to wash out the whole health program but that we were endeavoring to get them to reconsider. Actually I rather suspect that this difficulty has arisen from internal politics in the Ministry of Health centering around certain Egyptian advisors but, on the other hand, I do feel we have been a little bit stiff-backed in connection with certain of their ideas and I hope that the action suggested by Dunaway in his telegram will be taken.

No. 1085.

Ue 3/7/1372.
3/19/53

TO,

The Chief Health and Sanitation Division.

Greeting.

I Recieved your letter in which you requesetd that T.C.A. recieve the Health statistics. I have sent it to the Ministry asking them to send you this list if they have no objections.

About the new organization chart of the Ministry Of Health it is not yet completed, and when it is completed finally we will send you a copy, but here it is written briefly.

The Ministry.

The Minister Of Health.

The Secretary General.

lvisor for the preventive Medicine — Advisor for Clinical Medicine

eneral director for the Preventive Medicine — General director " "

General director for the druge-store and storehouse.

At the present time the quarantine office, Healthregions, and mobile clinic are conecting with the secretary general of Health. The secretary general sends to each director general anything which is in conecting with his field work. If these changes are finally completed we will send for you a copy.

From the housing of Meternal and Child Health clinic point of view, the arrangments and special budget haven't been studied yet, but we will inform you when it is studied and approved.

I take this apportunity to offer my best thanks and whishes to Mr Gerlad W. Ferguson.

The Chief Preventive Medicine

Dr. Akram Shuoman.

f-1
f-2
CHRON
1-Ferguson

March 11, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Akram Shouman,
Chief of Preventive Medicine,
Ministry of Health,
Quarantine Office,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Shouman:

This is to confirm the conversation we had in your office yesterday March 10.

It is requested that the Ministry of Health include the Technical Cooperation Administration mission on the list of organizations receiving the health statistics.

When the new organizational chart of the Ministry of Health is completed, we will be pleased to receive a copy. — chart in Reports Comments file

We would be interested to know when arrangements are completed for the housing of the Maternal and Child Health Clinic.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division.

cc:TCA/W

JAD

JADunaway
TCA:GWFerguson:pm

f-1
f-2
chron
1-Ferguson

March 5, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Robert F. Marks,
CWO, USAF,
Medical Supply Officer,
1414th Air Base Group,
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated 25 February 1953 together with a supply of Typhoid, Typhus, Tetanus and Cholera vaccines which we had requested.

Your assistance in obtaining the above vaccines and requesting for us Diptheria and Tetanus Toxoid combined with Pertussis Vaccine is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

G. W. Ferguson, Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division.

cc: Major T. Ragland
Air Liaison Officer
American Embassy

BASE ACCOUNTABLE MEDICAL SUPPLY OFFICER
1414TH AIR BASE GROUP
APO 616, c/o POSTMASTER, NEW YORK, NEW YORK

25 February 1953

G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health Division T. C. A.
Jidda, Saudi, Arabia

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter dated 9 February 1953 also Major Ragland's letter of the 12th instant, and wish to reiterate Major Karo statement that our low levels established by Headquarters, USAF preclude issuance of vaccines to other agencies by this Medical Supply, however, the following action has been initiated to endeaver to procure sufficient vaccines for immunization of your personnel.

A TWX has been forwarded to the 80th Medical Materiel Squadron (Depot) requesting sufficient Typhoid, Typhus, Tetanus and Cholera be shipped to you and charged to this facility as expeditiously as possible.

I have also requested triple dose immunization for babies consisting of Diptheria and Tetanus Toxoid combined with Pertussis Vaccine, Potency 18 months subject to damage by freezing.

It is hoped that the above action will be of assistance to you, and if the undersigned can be of assistance in the future, please feel free to write to us.

Sincerely

Robert F. Marks
ROBERT F. MARKS
CWO USAF (MSC)
Medical Supply Officer
AF-873-MSO

Mr. Ferguson

American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

August 25, 1953

Commanding Officer
1414th Air Base Group, USAF
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Attn: Robert F. Marks, CWO, USAF
Medical Supply Officer

Dear Sir:

Some of the Americans here are in need of booster shots for cholera and typhoid and we are almost out of the vaccines that you sent before.

It would be greatly appreciated if we could receive enough vaccine for fifty persons; also a couple of hypodermic needles and syringes.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health and Sanitation
Division

cc: Major Thomas Ragland, USAF
American Embassy
Jidda

GWFerguson:o

| AUTHORITY OR REQUISITION NUMBER | CLASS | SHIP FROM | PRIORITY NO. | SHIPPING OFFICER'S VOUCHER NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Embassy Letter Dated January 28, 1953 | MED-1 | Base Acct. Medical Supply Officer, 1414th ABG, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia | | 53-1273 |

| DATE PREPARED | DEADLINE DATE |
|---|---|
| | |

ACCOUNTABILITY

BASIS FOR REQUISITION

PREPARED BY
BAMSO/RFM/vb

| DATE OF ACTION | STOCK RECORD CLERK |
|---|---|
| 2 Mar, 1953 | V Barbat |

| STOREKEEPER | INSPECTOR |
|---|---|
| | |

SHIP TO / MARK FOR

American Embassy
Jiddah, Saudi Arabia.

ATTN: Mr. Ferguson

CARRIER

CAR NO.

SEAL NO.

| DATE SHIPPED | NO. PKGS. |
|---|---|
| | 1 |

| WEIGHT | CUBE |
|---|---|
| 10 | |

JUSTIFICATION FOR RY. EXPRESS, AIR SHIPMENT PRIORITY NO.
JID-DHA-2M-6392-AF-3

SHIPPING ORDER NO.

B/L NO. W/B NO. MAN NO.

| ITEM NO. | STOCK OR PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | UNIT OF ISSUE | QUANTITY REQUESTED | CODE | SHIPPED | TOTAL COST / RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1-601-500 | CHOLERA VACCINE, 20 cc.: | BTL | | | 2 | |
| 2. | 1-612-450 | TETANUS TOXOID, Alum Precipitated, 5cc: | BTL | | | 2 | |
| 3. | 1-616-560 | TYPHOID VACCINE, Triple, 50 cc: | BTL | | | 2 | |
| 4. | 1-617-650 | TYPHUS VACCINE, 20 cc: | BTL | | | 2 | |

| STOCK Control Level | DUE OUT | ON HAND | DUE IN | UNIT COST |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

| TRANS. | COND. | ACCT. | TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

| TYPE OF CARGO | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GENERAL | | YELLOW LABEL | |
| WET | | GREEN LABEL | |
| RED LABEL | | WHITE LABEL | |

SAF REQUISITION AND SHIPPING DOCUMENT
AF FORM 104C REV. 15 MAY 48

RECEIVING DATA

DISCREPANCIES NOTED ON REVERSE SIDE

| INCHECKER (TRANS) | STOREKEEPER |
|---|---|
| DATE | DATE |
| INCHECKER (WHSE) | POSTED BY |
| DATE | DATE |

REQUISITIONING OFFICER

RECEIVING OFFICER'S VOUCHER NO.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1951—213958

| HORITY OR REQUISITION NUMBER | CLASS | SHIP FROM | PRIORITY NO. | SHIPPING OFFICER'S VOUCHER NO. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Embassy Letter Dated January 28, 1953 | MED-1 | Base Acct. Medical Supply Officer, 1414th ABG, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia | | 53-1273 |

| E PREPARED | DEADLINE DATE |
|---|---|
| | |

QUNTABILITY

S FOR REQUISITION

EPARED BY
ANSO/RFM/vb

E OF ACTION | STOCK RECORD CLERK
1 Mar 1953 | F Barlet

REKEEPER | INSPECTOR

SHIP TO

American Embassy
Jiddah, Saudi Arabia.

ATTN: Mr. Ferguson

MARK FOR

CARRIER

CAR NO.

SEAL NO.

DATE SHIPPED | NO.PKGS.

WEIGHT | CUBE

TIFICATION FOR RY. EXPRESS, AIR SHIPMENT PRIORITY NO. | SHIPPING ORDER NO. | B/L NO. | W/B NO. | MAN NO.

JID-DHA-2M-6392-AF-3

| M | STOCK OR PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | UNIT OF ISSUE | QUANTITY REQUESTED | CODE | SHIPPED | TOTAL COST / RECEIVED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | STOCK Control Level / DUE OUT / ON HAND / DUE IN / UNIT COST | | | | | |
| 1. | 1-601-500 | CHOLERA VACCINE, 20 cc.: | BTL | | | 2 | |
| 2. | 1-612-450 | TETANUS TOXOID, Alum Precipitated, 5cc: | BTL | | | 2 | |
| 3. | 1-616-560 | TYPHOID VACCINE, Triple, 50 cc: | BTL | | | 2 | |
| 4. | 1-617-650 | TYPHUS VACCINE, 20 cc: | BTL | | | 2 | |

| TRANS. | COND. | ACCT. | TYPE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

| TYPE OF CARGO | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERAL | | YELLOW LABEL | |
| T | | GREEN LABEL | |
| D LABEL | | WHITE LABEL | |

F REQUISITION AND SHIPPING DOCUMENT
FORM 104C REV. 15 MAY 48

RECEIVING DATA

DISCREPANCIES NOTED ON REVERSE SIDE

| INCHECKER (TRANS) | STOREKEEPER |
|---|---|
| DATE | DATE |
| INCHECKER (WHSE) | POSTED BY |
| DATE | DATE |

REQUISITIONING OFFICER

RECEIVING OFFICER'S VOUCHER NO.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952—215858

| | |
|---|---|
| R 53 | 3. B 660409 |
| | 5. PRIORITY J1D-DHA-3 M-6392-AF-3 |
| RABIA | 6. DESTINATION AIRPORT J1DDA |

| TS | INDIVIDUAL WEIGHTS 9. | TOTAL WEIGHT 10. |
|---|---|---|
| | | 10 |

| ON FOR SHIPMENT | 13. TOTAL WEIGHT 10 |
|---|---|

| | 15. STATION OF ORIGIN DHAHRAN | 16. DATE 2 MAR 53 |
|---|---|---|
| | 17. TRAFFIC REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT S. CAMPBELL S/SGT | |

S USE ONLY

| | OUT | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 21. TRIP/DATE | 22. MANIFEST | 23. TO |

*n. Indicate Diversion Data.)*

B, 95D-1, 95D-2, 95D-3,
CH ARE OBSOLETE

COPY 3 — STATION OF ORIGI

| AIRBILL | 1. CARRIER | 2. DATE | 3. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | MATS | 2 MAR 53 | B 660409 |

| 4. CONSIGNEE *(Name and address)* | 5. PRIORITY |
|---|---|
| ATT. MR FERGUSON<br>AMERICAN# EMBASSY JIDDA SAUDI ARABIA | JID-DHA-2 M-6392-AF-3 |
| | 6. DESTINATION AIRPORT<br>JIDDA |

| PIECES<br>7. | DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS<br>8. | INDIVIDUAL WEIGHTS<br>9. | TOTAL WEIGHT<br>10. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | MEDICAL SUPPLIES | | 10 |

| 11. TOTAL PIECES | 12. SPECIAL MARKS, REMARKS OR AUTHORIZATION FOR SHIPMENT | 13. TOTAL WEIGHT |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 53-1273 | 10 |

| 14. CONSIGNOR *(Name and address)* | 15. STATION OF ORIGIN | 16. DATE |
|---|---|---|
| BASE ACCT. MEDICAL SUPPLY OFFICER<br>1414TH ABG. DHAHRAN SAUDI ARABIA | DHAHRAN | 2 MAR 53 |
| | 17. TRAFFIC REPRESENTATIVE<br>ROBERT S. CAMPBELL S/SGT | |

## FOR MATS USE ONLY

| | IN | | | OUT | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INTRANS. DATA | 18. TRIP/DATE | 19. MANIFEST | 20. FROM | 21. TRIP/DATE | 22. MANIFEST | 23. TO |
| TRANSIT DATA | 24. DELIVERY RECEIPT *(Signature, date and organization. Indicate Diversion Data.)* | | | | | |

f-1
f-2
chron
1 Ferguson

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

March 4, 1953

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Anwar Khouga,

Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Khouga,

Enclosed is some literature from the Marks Artificial Limb Company, Inc. and from D. B. Becker Company, which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division

Enclosures:

1. Literature from Marks Co., Inc.
2. Literature from Becker Co.

John A. Dunaway
TCA:GWFerguson:pm

Health

f-1
f-2
chron
1-Ferguson

March 4, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

Dr. Anwar Khouga,

Taif, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Khouga,

Enclosed is some literature from the Marks Artificial Limb Company, Inc. and from D. B. Becker Company, which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief,
Health and Sanitation Division

Enclosures:

1. Literature from Marks Co., Inc.
2. Literature from Becker Co.

JAD
John A. Dunaway
TCA:GWFerguson:pm

Health

FILE COPIES

f-1
f-2
chron
1-Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 8, 1953

Dr. Anwar Khouga

Taif, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khouga,

The following is a list of artificial limb manufacturers that you requested on December 27, 1952:

1. Minneapolis Artificial Limb Company
   410 Portland Avenue
   Minneapolis 15, Minnesota

2. Marks Artificial Limb Company, Inc.
   90 Fifth Avenue
   New York 11, New York

3. Becker Mechanical Hand Company
   162 West Stevens Street
   St. Paul 7, Minnesota

Enclosed is some literature from the Minneapolis Artificial Limb Company.

I hope this information is what you desire. If TCA can be of any further help to you, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

ENCLOSURES

JAOunaway
TCA:GWFerguson:pm

Health.

FILE COPIES
F - 1
F - 2
chron
1 - Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 10, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. H. Engler,
Division of International Health,
Office of Surgeon General,
United States Public Health Service,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Engler:

This office has received a request for information on names and addresses of a couple of artificial limb manufacturers in the United States. It would be appreciated if this information could be sent to this office.

There is some literature in a brown envelope bearing my name on top of a steel cabinet in Mr. Wyatt's office. Please send it to me.

It is urged that you expedite the final recruitment of Dr. Stark, Mr. Brinck, Mr. Butler and the second sanitarian. Eliminate all unnecessary procedures as they are needed now.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health Division

cc: Mr. Tom Hart, Chief,
Saudi Arabian Branch,
NEADS, TCA.

John A. Dunaway
TCA:JAStacy:pm

BY AIR MAIL

26A SHARIA SHERIF PASHA
(IMMOBILIA BUILDING)
P. O. BOX 2206, CAIRO
TEL ADDRESS "SHELLCHEM"
TELEPHONE 59983-78472

شركة شل لتوزيع الكيماويات (للشرق الأوسط) ليمتد
SHELL CHEMICALS DISTRIBUTING CO. (MIDDLE EAST) LTD.

٢٦ (أ) شارع شريف باشا
(عمارة إيموبيليا)
ص. ب ٢٢٠٦ - القاهرة
العنوان التلغرافي «شلكم»
تليفون ٥٩٩٨٣ - ٧٨٤٧٢

IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
DEPT
REF NO. 403/I.

عند الرد الرجاء ذكر
قسم
ملف رقم

Cairo, 2nd March, 1953.

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson,
c/o The American Embassy,
JEDDAH

Dear Sir,

"DIELDRIN" 50% WETTABLE POWDER

Further to our letter of even number dated 31/12/52 on the above subject, we would inform you that the 10-lb. sample of the above product will be shipped to you from Alexandria per s/s 'El Halal' on or about 5/3/53.

Yours faithfully,

For: SHELL CHEMICALS DISTRIBUTING Co.(M.Eq) LTD.,

VAN/CS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 10, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. John A. Stacy
Acting Executive Officer

FROM: G. W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

RE: Immunizations

I have checked with Dr. Sofia of the General Government Hospital and Dr. Yemen of the Lebanese Hospital and the following is a temporary procedure to be followed:

(1) get chit from TCA.
(2) get "shots" from Lebanese Hospital.
(3) give Ferguson the International Health Certificate and a signed statement from a doctor in Lebanese Hospital as to what "shots" received and when.
(4) Ferguson will take these to General Government Hospital and get shots recorded on certificate.
(5) Certificate will be returned to owner.

FILE COPIES
f-1
f-2
chron
1-Ferguson

February 9, 1953

Technical Cooperation
Administration,
American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Major Harold L. Karo
Base Surgeon
United States Air Force Hospital
1414th Air Base Group
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of 3 February 1953 in answer to mine of January 28th.

It is believed that there must be some misunderstanding of our request as you referred to a policy of not furnishing vaccines to the Saudi Arabian Government.

At the present time the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Health requires all immunizations for foreign travel to be administered at the General Government Hospital. We question the qualify of the vaccines used by the Saudi Arabian Government and therefore do not wish the American Governmental personnel to be immunized with these vaccines. In view of this fact we were requesting vaccines for "booster shots" for only the American Governmental personnel stationed in Jidda.

The doctors in the Government Hospital would give the innoculations to Americans using American vaccines. We did not intend to furnish the vaccines to the Saudi Arabian Government for general use.

We have cabled Washington for the vaccines needed here.

It is hoped that if you come to Jidda that you will stop at our offices so that we may become acquainted.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

JADunaway
TCA:GWFerguson:pm

G.W.Ferguson

TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

February 4, 1953

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. Reeseman Fryer, TCA/W

RE: Entertainment of Health Officials

The Chief of the Public Health and Sanitation Division of the mission gave an official dinner party on January 25 in honor of the Minister of Health, Prince Abdullah Faisal, to which officials of the Ministry of Health and Advisors from the World Health Organization were invited.

The following people were present:

1. Minister of Health - Prince Abdullah Faisal
2. Dr. Sabry El Far - W.H.O. Quarantine Advisor
3. Dr. M. Shukri - W.H.O. Malaria Control Advisor
4. Dr. Zahara - W.H.O. Malaria Control Advisor
5. Dr. Ghouri - W.H.O. Venereal Disease Control Advisor
6. Dr. M. Khashukji - Secretary General, Ministry of Health
7. Dr. Shouman - Chief of Preventive Medicine, Ministry of Health
8. Dr. Shawaf - Chief of Clinical Medicine, Ministry of Health
9. Mr. Attieh - Chief Pharmacist, Ministry of Health
10. Dr. Hashem - Chief Quarantine Officer, Ministry of Health
11. Dr. Bittar - Health Director of Jidda
12. Mr. J.A.Dunaway - Acting TCA Country Director
13. Sadek Bey Husseini - Director,Liaison Office for Technical Assistance
14. Mr.G.W.Ferguson - Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA.

Enclosed are seven pictures taken during the evening.

It is believed that the party was a success. It served to point out that the World Health Organization and the Health Division of TCA Arabian Mission are working very closely assisting the Ministry of Health improve the general health conditions of Saudi Arabia. It also gave us an opportunity to meet some of the officials whom we haven't because their offices and homes are in Mecca. We hope the pictures may have some publicity value.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation
in Saudi Arabia

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HOSPITAL
1414th Air Base Group
APO 616, c/o Postmaster, New York, New York

3 February 1953

G. W. Ferguson
Chief, Health Division, T. C. A.
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

Sir;

In reply to your letter of January 28th requesting vaccines for your personnel, an inventory of vaccines on hand at this installation shows our stock levels of these items to be the levels required for use at this base.

This installation can not furnish vaccines to the Saudi Arabian government except when authorized by higher headquarters in cases of emergency. If, however, your personnel are at any time in this area and will report into the hospital, immunizations will be given as required.

Sincerely

HAROLD L. KARO
Major, USAF (MC)
Base Surgeon

# Arabian American Oil Company

Dhahran, Saudi Arabia
February 1, 1953

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health and Sanitation Division
U.S. Technical Cooperation Administration
c/o American Embassy
Jiddah, Saudi Arabia

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

Your letter of January 21st came as a very pleasant surprise. I had visited Dr. Louis Williams in the USPHS, Division of International Health last winter, and was aware of possible future developments in TCA programs here in Arabia, but hadn't realized any personnel had arrived. I do hope we can get together soon. Jim Knight probably told you I was planning on coming to Jiddah to discuss mutual SAG-Aramco malaria control programs in the next few months. I'll certainly make it a point to call on you in Jiddah when I do. In the meantime, if you have a chance to visit this side, please let me know so we can make plans for showing you points of interest over here.

Sincerely,

RHDaggy

R. H. Daggy

RHD:gm

Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

January 21, 1953

Dr. R. H. Daggy,
Medical Department,
Arabian American Oil Company,
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Daggy:

Before coming to Saudi Arabia, I visited Dr. Allen in Aramco's offices in New York City and had a chat about general health conditions here.

A few days ago, Mr. James Knight told me that you were coming over to Jidda.

When you come, I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know so that we may meet and discuss some problems of mutual interest.

Very truly yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health and Sanitation Division

Health

No: 46/7

Ministry Of Health

Date 1/1/1373.

Sep. 10. 1953

Mr. Dunaway the Director of T.C.A.

Greeting:

Refering to your letter which has been sent to Dr. Akram Shouman General Director for Preventive Medicine in Jeddah in which you stated that T.C.A is ready to offer the best of its services to stablish a training program to train health worker , and ( to strength the Quorantine services and to Enhance the Public Health Program of the Ministry Of Health).

We mention that we are taking the necessary steps to strength the health services in this Ministry, andwe thank you for your sincere efforts and your nobile feelings.

We which you success in reaching your aim.

With my best regards.

The Deputy Minister Of Health.

Dr. Bahhir El- Roume.

y/g

Health
Gen.

No. 491.

Date. 24/12/1372.

Of
The Kingdom/ Saudi Arabia

Ministry Of Health

Jeddah.

Director Of the Lesison office.

Greeting:

In reply to your letter no.555/2/19 dated 23/12/1372. First: We thank Mr. Dunaway for his effort in securing the boilers for the quorantine station, and we shall always appriciate his assistance. The answer required for Mr. Ferguson question in connection with using the Vaccination in Saudi Arabia , is:

The Preventive Medicine section has allocated within its budget an enaculation branch for each of the districts of which the Ministry Of Health are composed.

As regards the method which was followed before, each district was taking care of the nessary vaccinating in its center. The vaccination was supervised by the director of the district. In the district each enaculation station shall vaccinate the inhabitants of the districts. The sanitary officers who are at the disposal of the district's director shall go round the small villages, and among the bedwins to vaccinate them, and so the major part of the population shall be vaccinated.

With best regards.

The General Director for
the Prevventive Medicine

Dr. Akram Shoman.

y/g

cc. To Mr. Dunaway

Health

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

January 21, 1953

Dr. R. H. Daggy,
Medical Department,
Arabian American Oil Company,
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Dear Dr. Daggy:

Before coming to Saudi Arabia, I visited Dr. Allen in Aramco's offices in New York City and had a chat about general health conditions here.

A few days ago, Mr. James Knight told me that you were coming over to Jidda.

When you come, I would appreciate it very much if you would let me know so that we may meet and discuss some problems of mutual interest.

Very truly yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Public Health and Sanitation Division

Health

Letter 1
1/26

Health and Sanitation: Three project agreements have been written - two of which were rejected - and the third has not been fully discussed as yet. The reason given for rejection of the two projects was that they did not fulfill the goals of the Ministry of Health. The actual reason was that no project agreement had been submitted for his "pet" project - the manufacture of vaccines in Taif. However, at a conference with the Minister of Health, Prince Abdullah Faisal, on January 22, there were indications that the rejection of the first two projects was not final. We explained at this conference that certain technical data had been requested from Washington and that further consideration would be given on receipt of the necessary information. The two rejected projects mentioned above were (1) concerning the training of medical laboratory technicians locally, and (2) regarding the construction of pit privies for primary schools and other places where they are needed.

I have grave misgivings as to the advisability of the project to produce sera and vaccines at this time. These are probably available of better quality and at lower prices than could be reasonably hoped for from the proposed laboratory. The public health work does not suffer from the lack of vaccines so much as from the lack of organization and technicians to administer them. However, since the project was apparently approved at the conference held by you and Dr. Stratton with the Secretary General of Public Health, it may be advisable to go through with it. We are clearing the visit of Dr. Bevis with the SAG and will welcome his advice and assistance.

Health

See agreement correspondence for letter from Ministry of Health

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

January 8, 1953.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sadok Bey Husseini, Director, Liaison Office for Technical Assistance.

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Request for Translation and Transmittal Letter to Dr. Mohammad Khashukgi, Secy.Gen.,Ministry of Health,Mecca, from John A. Dunaway.

It would be appreciated if you would make arrangements for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to Dr. Mohammad Khashukgi, Secretary General, Ministry of Health, Mecca.

Health

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

January 8, 1953

Dear Dr. Khashukgi:

This is to confirm the conversation you had with Mr. Ferguson in the office of Mr. Husseini yesterday.

1) The Health Division of TCA is in need of an interpreter who either knows how to interpret fluently conversations pertaining to Health and Sanitation or who is able to interpret general conversations fluently and who in a short time could learn the scientific terms. It would be preferable to have a person who has had some training in public health work.

   This persons would be in the direct employment of the TCA Mission. He will be given his instructions and receive his salary from the Mission. He should be prepared to accompany members of the Health Division to any part of the Kingdom that the work requires.

   The Health Division will be happy to hire a person nominated by the Minister of Health if he fulfills our requirements.

2) To fulfill the Health Division's part of the Rural Community Development Project, it is proposed to establish a general public health clinic and a rural sanitation program. The sanitarian will probably be recruited from America but the doctor should be able to speak Arabic fluently. He should be a graduate of a recognized medical school and have at least two years of general clinical medicine. The lack of sufficient housing precludes the doctor taking his wife on this assignment at the present time. He will be given wide latitude of operation and under the general supervision of the Chief of the Health Division, he will have to use his initiative to a large degree. If the Ministry of Health has anyone who might be able to fill this assignment, the TCA Mission would be glad to interview him. He would be paid his salary and receive his instructions from the Mission.

Dr. Mohammad Khashukgi,
Secretary General,
Ministry of Health,
Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

3) The two tentative Project Agreements were given you for study and comments. These are rough drafts and should only serve as a basis of discussion. When definite agreement is reached on each item, the Projects will be rewritten in final form for signatures of both parties.

It is suggested that if the Ministry of Health wishes to propose any projects, that they be made in this general form.

4) Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 6, 1953, listing requests and projects. In regard to training we shall await the submission of names of applicants. It is urged that a plan be made as to how these prospective students will be used when they return from their training. Before definite and specific scholarships will be approved it will be necessary that the TCA Mission have this information. It is preferable for the prospective students to be working now in the field in which advanced training is to be received.

It is hoped that before long we shall see the results of this planning.

Very truly yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting Country Director for Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

TCA: GWFerguson:dg

H+S Conv

MSA-23
REV. 8-52

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

# REQUEST AND AUTHORIZATION OF OFFICIAL TRAVEL

MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY

AUTHORIZATION NUMBER FOA4-617

DATE 1/6/53 file

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF TRAVELER

Lewis C. Robbins, M.D.,
806 Connecticut Ave. N.W.
Washington 25, D.C.

2. STATUS OF TRAVELER
☐ ADMINISTRATIVE EMPLOYEE
☐ OTHER (Specify) Reimbursable Detail, HEW

3. OFFICIAL STATION 806 Connecticut Ave. N.W. Wash. 25, D.C. Room 1110

4. This document becomes an authorization of official travel only when the certificate of authorization has been signed by the designated authorizing officer. This travel is ordered on official business for the convenience of the government. Vouchers should be submitted promptly as provided in the applicable regulations.

5. APPLICABLE REGULATIONS: Travel and necessary expenses are authorized in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and the maximum per diem under these regulations is allowable unless otherwise noted in item 6.

6. ITINERARY, PURPOSE AND SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Travel is authorized from Wash., D.C. to Monrovia, Liberia (6 days) to Iran (10 days) to Saudi Arabia (3 days), to Ethiopia (7 days) to Cairo, Egypt (2 days) to Tripoli (7 days) and return to Washington, D.C., beginning on or about January 15, 1954 and ending on or about March 6, 1954.

Purpose: Consultation on public health programs in the field.

Per diem is authorized at the rate of $5 while aboard ship where price of meals is included in the fare.

Clearances with destination have been requested (cables attached).

| 7. APPROPRIATION LIMITATION SYMBOL | ALLOTMENT ACCOUNT SYMBOL | REQUESTING OFFICE SYMBOL |
|---|---|---|
| 72-1141000.141 | 273-100-4 | S/FOB<br>DATE: December 21, 1953 |

8. FOR OVERSEAS TRAVEL

(Signature of Approving Officer)

Director of Administration
(Title)

Acting Director, S/FOB
Other Required Approval

9. FOR DOMESTIC TRAVEL: Approving Officer to sign Item 10 as Authorizing Officer.

10. CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION—I CERTIFY that this authorization has been approved as indicated in item 6 and that this travel is chargeable to the appropriation, limitation and allotment as indicated in item 7.

Joseph H. Geissenhainer
*(Signature of Authorizing Officer)*

Chief, Travel Section
~~Transportation Officer~~
*(Title)*

FUNDS AVAILABLE

| TYPE OF CURRENCY | FOREIGN CURRENCY ESTIMATE: USE FOR AMENDMENT ONLY — INCREASE | DECREASE | ESTIMATED COST (NET) | OBJECT CLASS | U. S. DOLLAR ESTIMATE: USE FOR AMENDMENT ONLY — INCREASE | DECREASE | ESTIMATED COST (NET) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Office of Controller | | | | 020 PER DIEM AND TRAVEL 021 | | | 1,575 00 |
| By | | | | 030 TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS | | | |
| Date 1-6-54 | | | | TOTAL | | | 1,575 00 |

*IMPORTANT — Every Voucher and Message Concerning This Travel Must Refer to Authorization Number and Date at Top.*

Weekly Letter 30, 2 Jan 1953, recd 20 Jan 1953:

"As we advised you in Deptel 399, the 50 handsprayers on Ferguson's malaria control equipment request were shipped December 12..."

Note: Gave info to J. Stacy also. Ls

---

Weekly Letter 30 2 Jan 1953, recd 20 Jan 1953:

"A requisition has been placed for the hypochlorite obligated in UR 477.

Note: Gave info to J. Stacy also. Ls

---

Weekly Letter 30 2 Jan 1953, recd 20 Jan. 1953

"During the past week we have contacted the Army and Air Force concerning medical equipment and supplies which would be useful to the program. We have been particularly interested in mobile dispensary, infirmary and hospital units, malaria survey and control units and medical field chests. We hope to get catalogs and T/O's describing the available equipment, cost and the possibility of loans, and will relay the information to you as soon as received."

Note: Gave info to J. Stacy also.

---

الدكتور

# انور شكري الخوجة

طبيب المستشفيات الداخلية

الكشف والتصوير باشعة رونتجن. اختصاصي بالامراض

الجراحية والنسائية من جامعات الولايات المتحدة الامريكية

DR. Gerald W. Ferguson
American Embassy
Jidda

DR. Anwar Khouja
Taïf
Saoudite Arabia
12-27-952

Dear Doctor

Merry Chrismas and Happy New year, you remember me, I met you in the Motel of Taif with Dr. Khachukgi Bey and Dr Charaki bey..
Could you give this lower I have a patient his leg was amputated. He wants to get an artificial leg. Would you please

send me the adresse of
the best place making
this kind of legs in
United States of America
and thanks.

Sincerly Yours

A Khouja
M. D.

FILE COPIES
F - 1
F - 2
chron
1 - Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 10, 1953

UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. H. Engler,
Division of International Health,
Office of Surgeon General,
United States Public Health Service,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Engler:

This office has received a request for information on names and addresses of a couple of artificial limb manufacturers in the United States. It would be appreciated if this information could be sent to this office.

There is some literature in a brown envelope bearing my name on top of a steel cabinet in Mr. Wyatt's office. Please send it to me.

It is urged that you expedite the final recruitment of Dr. Stark, Mr. Brinck, Mr. Butler and the second sanitarian. Eliminate all unnecessary procedures as they are needed now.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief, Health Division

cc: Mr. Tom Hart, Chief,
Saudi Arabian Branch,
NEADS,TCA.

John A. Dunaway
TCA:JAStacy:pm

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING, ADDRESS THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

REFER TO:

INH:HSB

January 26, 1953

TO: Chief, Health Division
TCA Mission to Saudi Arabia
Care of the American Embassy
Jidda, Saudi Arabia

SUBJECT: Request for catalogs

Attached are copies of letters I have sent to three artificial limb manufacturing companies, asking them to send you direct copies of their catalogs.

The literature you requested in the brown envelope was sent to you some time last December so it should be received in the near future.

With reference to your statement on the candidates, there is no way in which we can expedite matters until security is completed. As you know, security on Mr. Butler was started November 10; security on Dr. Stark was started on October 17; and security on Mr. Brinck was started December 2. As soon as security is completed, we will avoid any unnecessary delays in their departures.

Hershel Engler, Assistant Chief
Health Services Branch
Division of International Health

Enclosures (3)

HMH:HSB

January 26, 1953

Minneapolis Artificial Limb Company
410 Portland Avenue
Minneapolis 15, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

We have had a request from the chief of our health mission in Saudi Arabia for catalogs from artificial limb manufacturers in the United States. It would be appreciated if you would send air mail your catalog, together with any descriptive literature you may have, to Mr. Gerald Ferguson, Care of the American Embassy, APO 616, % Postmaster, New York, New York. If he is interested in any of your products, he will contact you through the Technical Cooperation Administration offices here in Washington.

Your cooperation in this will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Hershel Engler, Assistant Chief
Health Services Branch
Division of International Health

HEngler:fma
cc: Tom Hart - HEADS - Saudi Arabia
Gerald Ferguson

INH:HSB

January 26, 1953

Becker Mechanical Hand Company
162 West Stevens Street
St. Paul 7, Minnesota

Gentlemen:

We have had a request from the Chief of our health mission in Saudi Arabia for catalogs from artificial limb manufacturers in the United States. It would be appreciated if you would send airmail your catalog, together with any descriptive literature you may have to Mr. Gerald Ferguson, Care of the American Embassy, APO 616, % Postmaster, New York, New York. If he is interested in any of your products, he will contact you through the Technical Cooperation Administration offices here in Washington.

Your cooperation in this will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Hershel Engler, Assistant Chief
Health Services Branch
Division of International Health

HEngler:fma
cc: Tom Hart - MMAIS - Saudi Arabia
Gerald Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
February 3, 1953

Dr. Anwar Khouga

Taif, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khouga,

The following is a list of artificial limb manufacturers that you requested on December 27, 1952:

1. Minneapolis Artificial Limb Company
   410 Portland Avenue
   Minneapolis 15, Minnesota

2. Marks Artificial Limb Company, Inc.
   90 Fifth Avenue
   New York 11, New York

3. Becker Mechanical Hand Company
   162 West Stevens Street
   St. Paul 7, Minnesota

Enclosed is some literature from the Minneapolis Artificial Limb Company.

I hope this information is what you desire. If TCA can be of any further help to you, please feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

ENCLOSURES

F - 1
F - 2
chron
1 - Ferguson

Jidda, Saudi Arabia
January 3, 1953

In reply refer to
TCA

UNCLASSIFIED

Mr. Thomas Hart, Chief,
Saudi Arabia-Yemen Branch, NEADS,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Tom:

It is requested that Dr. Stark, when he arrives in Washington, prepare a list of necessary supplies and equipment for a small general clinic to be located at El Darb in the Asir. He should keep in mind that there will be no public utility services. At present there are no medical services there, so the clinic should be as general and practical as possible.

As soon as the estimated cost is known, authority to purchase and an obligation number will be cabled.

It is urged that these supplies be purchased as soon as possible. In addition, recruitment of Stark, Brinck and Butler should be expedited. There is no need for any of these to make stops enroute unless something unforeseen occurs.

Attempts are being made to secure the services of an Arabic speaking doctor for this project. It is anticipated to use the sanitarian recently requested on this assignment. It is preferred, therefore, that his services be contracted for rather than recruiting him through normal channels as this method takes too long.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Dunaway
Acting U.S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

TCA:EFSinclair:GWFerguson:pm

G.W.F.

January 2, 1953

Chief, Health & Sanitation TCA Country Mission

TCA - H. van Zile Hyde, M. D. Director
Health and Sanitation Staff

The Lederle Laboratories has informed us that they have over-produced certain anti-anemic capsules and are therefore anxious to move them at a marked reduction in price.

This information is transmitted to you without comment or recommendation.

See attached copy of letter from Lederle.

Attachment: as noted

TCA:HvZHyde:rw

COPY

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION

American Cyanamid Company

Pearl River, New York Cable Address, LEDLAB Tele: Pearl River 5-4001

December 22, 1952.

Dr. Henry Van Zyle Hyde
Medical Director
Technical Cooperation Administration
Hoffman Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Doctor Hyde:

As I mentioned to you during our recent meeting, Lederle Laboratories Division has on hand a large number of folic acid-containing capsules which we are anxious to dispose of. These capsules are perfect in every way and, if required, we can have them analyzed and recertified for you by the Food and Drug Administration in Washington.

In addition to the folic acid content, the capsules contain iron and are, accordingly, highly successful in the treatment of both the microcytic and macrocytic types of anemias. Our trade-name for this combination of folic acid and iron is FOLVRON, and the capsules are described as follows:

Folvron-B Capsules - Each capsule contains:
Folvite folic acid, 1.7 mg.;
Ferrous Sulfate Desiccated, 0.194 Gm. (3 grains) (supplying 61 mg. of metallic iron);
Vitamin $B_{12}$b-$B_{12}$, 5 micrograms as present in concentrated extractives from streptomyces fermentation.

Folvron-CB Capsules - Each capsule contains:
Folvite Folic Acid, 1.7 mg.;
Ferrous Gluconate, 494 mg.;
Ascorbic Acid (C), 50 mg.;
Vitamin $B_{12}$b-$B_{12}$, 5 micrograms as present in concentrated extractives from streptomyces fermentation.

Folvron-C Capsules - Each capsule contains:
Folvite folic acid, 1.7 mg.;
Ascorbic Acid (C), 50 mg.;
Ferrous Gluconate, 494 mg.

In addition to the folic acid and iron combination, the capsules, as you will note, contain other materials which are of value in the treatment of various vitamin deficiencies.

From what I have personally seen of the use of Folvron in India, I can recommend it most highly - not only for the iron deficiency anemias, but also for the anemias of pregnancy and nutrition. For instance, I was told at the Lady Dufferin Hospital in Calcutta that the results in pregnancy were little short of miraculous.

The special prices which we quote on these are:

Folvron G Capsules - $10. per M ($23.16)

" GB " - $12. per M ($25.98)

" B " - $10. per M ($20.14)

All prices are net f.a.s. New York and the merchandise is subject to prior sale. The figures in parentheses are those at which we would ordinarily sell these products to your organization.

I am enclosing literature on folic acid and the folic acid plus iron combination, and I should be glad to send similar sets to any of your field workers who might be interested.

Folvron capsules at these prices represent an opportunity for first class research in the tropics where the anemias which would respond to them are so common. The widespread use of these capsules will undoubtedly yield a most gratifying result in any community where they are introduced on a large scale.

Very sincerely yours,

LEDERLE LABORATORIES DIVISION
American Cyanamid Company

Dr. R. W. Linton
Export Department

RWL:sem

Encl.

File 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION

Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

December 21, 1952.

MEMORANDUM TO: Sadek Bey Husseini, Director
Liaison Office, Technical Assistance

FROM: John A. Dunaway, Acting U. S. Director of
Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Request for Translation and Transmittal,
Letter dtd Dec 21 to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji
from Gerald W. Ferguson.

It would be appreciated if you would arrange for the translation and transmittal of the attached letter to Dr. Mohammed Khashukji, Secretary General of the Ministry of Health, Mecca, from Gerald W. Ferguson, Chief, Health and Sanitation Division, TCA.

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

December 21, 1952.

Dr. Mohamed Khashukji
Secretary General
Ministry of Health
Mecca, Saudi Arabia

Dear Dr. Khashukji:

Your kindness in arranging for me to go with you to Taif on December 18 and 19 to visit the military and civilian hospitals and to review the location of the proposed central laboratory was greatly appreciated.

It is suggested that detailed reports be sent to our office on projects that the Ministry of Health wishes consultation and assistance. After reviewing the projects, our office will then be in a better position to discuss them with the Ministry and, if agreeable to both parties, project agreements can be prepared.

It is urged that it be kept in mind that the Point IV Program is primarily a technical assistance program.

The hospitality shown me makes me definitely realize that our meeting is the beginning of a real friendship. I am very proud to have been selected by my Government to come here and work with you and the other personnel of the Ministry for the improvement of the health of the people of Saudi Arabia.

Again please accept my sincere thanks foryour gracious hospitality. I shall look forward to seeing you again soon.

Respectfully,

Gerald W. Ferguson

Gerald W. Ferguson
Chief
Health and Sanitation Division

# A REVIEW OF THE GENERAL HEALTH PROJECTS

# AND HOSPITALS IN SAUDI ARABIA

November 29, 1952

MECCA

## I. Health Establishments

A. H.M. Hospital in Zaher will be completed this year. It will contain 200 patients. Thirty-four (34) single bedrooms, forty-four (44) double bed rooms, 8 halls with eighteen (18) beds each and the remaining rooms of the third class will contain four beds each. The hospital will have 2 halls for surgeries equipped with the necessary electrical apparatus and a water drainage.

B. The maternity hospital at Jarwal will handle child birth only. There will also be a special hospital for woman diseases with fifty (50) beds. The specialized doctors for those hospitals together with a sufficient number of nurses and midwives will be recruited from outside in addition to those serving at present. Attention is also invited to the "General Hospital" at Ajyad that has one hundred fifty (150) beds and contains various medical branches viz: X-ray, chemical laboratories, surgeries, women, eye and internal diseases and midwifery.

C. Three health centers will be established in Sharich, Mu'alla and Shubeikeh quarters.

D. A health center will also be established in Nasfala with two stories that will contain twelve (12) patients. Apart from the clinic, pharmacy and dormitory for the doctors.

## II. Protective Medicine

The Ministry of Health founded 4 mobile units, made up of 3 doctors each, namely: a surgeon, an occulist and a preventive doctor in addition to the technical assistants and men nurses. The required number of cars together with a movable tent hospital have already been furnished to every unit. Each unit will visit the districts that have no doctors or health centers, especially the bedouins. Their duties will be to fight diseases, give the various necessary injections and operate when and if necessary. Two cars complete with an operating room, an X-ray, a laboratory and dentist's apparatus have already been ordered from England to accompany these mobile units in their tours.

III. General Projects

A. Work on the general sewerage system began in the year 1370 and will be completed in two years time.

B. In addition to the water of Ein Zubeida, water was brought from Ein Jadida a distance of 40 K.M. from Mecca. Pipes made of iron were laid down and water will be distributed as of next year - God wishing.

C. Work has begun on the connection of electricity to Mecca and street lighting will soon be functioning. By the beginning of next year connection of electricity to houses will also be completed.

D. Paving of the main streets will be completed this year.

E. Building of ice factories.

F. An ice factory in El-Mu'alla with a branch in Um-ed-Dood (Jeddah Road).

G. A factory in Masfala.

H. A factory in Jarwal.

JEDDAH

I. Health Establishments

A. A maternity and woman surgery hospital has been established. It is run by specialized doctors and has thirty beds.

B. New sections were added to the ophthalmic hospital which now has one hundred fifty beds, and it is being run by specialized doctors.

C. A few sections were added to the general hospital which now has one hundred fifty beds for internal diseases and cases for operations.

II. Quarantine Establishments

Work has begun on the new quarantine station situated 5 K.M. to the south of Jeddah. The plan was seen and approved by the International Health Organization. It was also shown to the Institution of Hot Countries' Diseases in London, to Dr. Gillmoor, to the representative of the I.H.O. in Alexandria (Dr. W. Omar, who pursued it in conjunction with the Director General of Health in SAC and the engineer of John Howard Company). Minor changes were made in the bathrooms for men and

women by separating them one from the other with a corridor to be used for inspection purposes by doctors and nurses only. The work was undertaken by "A'awar Co." and is to be handed over within 13 months from the date of commencement. Sixty-four halls for the 3rd class have already been built and work has already begun on the other classes. It is expected that by the beginning of Al-Haj season, the major part of this station will be ready. It will be enough spacious to accommodate 3500 pilgrims. It will also have a separate general hospital, a quarantine hospital and laboratories. Running water, electricity, a drainage system, dormitories for employees and contractors (for the food-stuffs and restaurant), will be furnished. The 1st class will have one bed rooms and the 2nd class two bed rooms. It is divided into different sections , so that it will be easy to isolate any section from the others to avoid intermingling. The corridors between the various sections will be asphalted. A fumigation and incineration section will also be attached.

III. International Organization Grants

An agreement has been drawn with the International Health Organization through its district office in Alexandria to bring to Saudi Arabia three teams as follows:

A. Anti-malarial team. This team arrived in Saudi Arabia on 6/26/71 and is composed of Dr. M. A. Shukri, Dr. A.A. Zahhar and Assistant Dr. A. L. Laithi. The Ministry has delegated Dr. H. Nasseef to head the Saudi team and to cooperate with the international team during its stay. Afterwhich the Saudi Arabian team will take over and carry on with the work. The Ministry also asked Dr. Shareholme, Director of the International Organization to send insecticides in large and sufficient quantities, costs of which have already been remitted and their receipt is expected shortly.

B. Hereditary team. This team has not arrived yet. The Ministry designated Dr. F. Abu Ghazaleh who specialized in Heredity on the account of the International Health Organization to work in conjunction with this team on its arrival.

C. Quarantine and Insects Expert, to run the new quarantine station, is expected to arrive and to bring with him the equipment contributed by the International Health Organization in accordance with the agreement. The Ministry appointed Dr. A. Hashem who specialized in quarantine on the account of the international Health Organization to work with the international team.

IV. Pilgrims' Compound

A Pilgrims' Compound has been established in the vicinity of the Jeddah Port. It has running water and a health center with a doctor and the necessary medicine and employees.

V. Port Quarantine

A quarantine was established at the new port to inspect the pilgrims on their arrival.

EL MEDINA EL MUNAWWARAH

I. Health Establishments

Apart from the old hospital and clinic, H.M. Government has established a new hospital in the outskirts of Medina with 200 beds. Work on it will be concluded before this year's pilgrimage season.

II. Quarantine Establishments

El-Areed quarantine is ready to accept comers by road from the north.

III. Ice Factory

There is one factory at present, but several factories are being constructed.

RIADH

I. Health Establishments

Apart from the present hospital which contains 150 beds and the various medical branches, the Ministry offered for tender the building of a new hospital with 400 beds and has limited the time for its completion by two years. Fourteen million riyals were allocated for this building and its furniture, expenses and costs of which have been contributed by H.M. the King.

II. Quarantine Establishments

A. In Qarya was established a health center and quarantine to inspect comers by road from the east.

B. Two quarantines will be built; one in Dahran and the other in Ras Tannura near the railway station that has its terminal in Riadh, though it is intended to extend it so that it will reach Mecca and Medina.

C. Samitah quarantine station on the Saudi-Yemen boundaries continues to inspect Yemenites entering Saudi Arabia.

HEALTH SERVICES RENDERED BY THE MINISTRY TO ALL SAUDIS

I. Free accommodations in all classes of the hospitals, free operations if and when necessary and free medicine.

II. Free medicine prescribed by any medical practitioner and feeding of all patients.

III. Free vaccination.

IV. The Ministry has obtained permission to exempt from import duty and fixed the prices of sale in pharmacies of the following:

A. All first aid requirements

B. All chemical prescriptions such as: Sulfamilamides, penicilin and all their by-products.

C. The various kinds of tonics viz. calcium, vitamins, liver extracts, medicinal cotton, etc.

D. Insecticides, D.D.T. and disinfectants.

V. Special teams were founded by the Ministry to combat flies and mosquitoes by means of pumps and sprayers.

VI. The Ministry allocated a protective medical branch to every district in order to combat diseases and give injections.

VII. Midwives were recruited and they are to render their services to the community at large. The Ministry continues to increase their number as a result of the good work they are offering.

VIII. The budgetary allocations of the Ministry of Health have now become 21,348,475 riyals in addition to the 12,000,000 riyals allocated for building projects and the hospitals that are built on the account of H.M. e.g. Riadh Hospital, estimated expenses of which (including building and furniture) amounted to 14,000,000 riyals. It should be noted that the increase of allocations for building projects from 6,500,000 riyals during last year to 12,000,000 riyals has specially been done to raise the standard of health in the country and to safeguard the comfort of the pilgrims, and it is hoped that this figure will be increased next year in proportion with the health services intended to be rendered by the Ministry.

IX. Building of two sanatoriums for tuberculosis in Riadh and Taif with 400 beds each.
Building of a hospital for lepers.
Building of mental hospitals.

The Ministry requested the I.H.O. to furnish it with a team to combat tuberculosis as well as the equipment necessary for a tuberculosis hospital.

ARAFAT, MUNA AND THE ROADS BETWEEN MECCA AND ARAFAT, AND JEDDAH AND MEDINA

I. Arafat

A. Three sun-shades were built during this year to protect pilgrims from the sun and heat. They are 30 x 50 meters each. One was erected in front of Namra Mosque, the second is the Department of Haj station and the third in the Ministry of Health station. The latter is divided as follows: bedrooms for the patients, clinics, pharmacies and operation rooms ofwhich all have running water.

II. Mecca-Arafat Road

Eight sun-shades were built, a room for the doctor and first aid was attached to each sunshade. These sunshades are in addition to the 12 sunshades in Muzdalifa. All sunshades are furnished with doctors, employees, water, ice and medicine by the Ministry of Health.

III. Mana Hospital

This hospital is being reconstructed and it will be finished during this year. It has the following accessories:

A. Two cold halls with 8 basins supplies with cold water to treat sun strokes.
B. Two cold dormitories for cases of sun stroke.
C. Four halls for normal patients
D. Eight clinics, a pharmacy, surgeries and two waiting rooms
E. Offices for the Ministry and rooms for the doctors and nurses.
F. Kitchens, washing rooms and store rooms

All the above mentioned are to be supplied with running water and electricity.

IV. Jeddah-Medina Road

A. Building of two clinics at Musayjeed and Rabegh similar to Masfala clinic.

B. Building of rest places for the pilgrims ~~xxxxx~~ across this road, supplied with a buffet to offer light food and cold water.

Copy requested by -
TCA:G.Ferguson:pm March 29. 1953

Public Health

CONFIDENTIAL

1. ~~Dr. Stratton~~ Seen
2. ~~Mr. Betzig~~
3 ~~2.~~ ~~Mr. Ferguson~~

4 ~~3.~~ Mrs. George - file - Health

Dr. Stratton

Mr. Cuing is not stopping in Saudi Arabia. I was talking with him at the airport in Beirut.

G.W.F.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TECHNICAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

November 4, 1952

CONFIDENTIAL

FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES

Dear Dr. Stratton:

Mr. Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, has been given the attached materials by the Public Health Service in connection with his forthcoming visit to your country.

Sincerely yours,

H. vanZile Hyde, M. D.
Director, Health and Sanitation Staff
Technical Cooperation Administration

Attachments:

Fact Sheet
Country Summary
General Statement
Background - Health Conditions
U.S. Public Health Program

Dr. Samuel S. Stratton,
Country Director,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
c/o American Embassy,
Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

DIVISION OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH

# FACT SHEET ON PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE PARTICIPATION IN U. S. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

## I. Country and Regional Health Programs in Operation - Total 20

### A. TCA - Total 12

| | |
|---|---|
| Burma | - Malaria Control, P.H. Demonst., V.D. Control, School Health, Health Educ., Prof. Educ., Env. Sanitation Maternal and Child Health |
| Ethiopia | - Advisory Services |
| India | - Advisory Services, Sub-professional Training, Env. Sanitation, P.H. Nursing |
| Indonesia | - Advisory Services, Malaria Control, P.H. Nursing, Environmental Sanitation |
| Iran | - Malaria Control, P.H. Nursing, Water Supply, Sewage Disposal, Trachoma Control, Rural Health Development, Hospital Facilities, Sub-professional Training |
| Iraq | - Advisory Services |
| Israel | - Advisory Services |
| Jordan | - Advisory Services, Environmental Sanitation, Nursing |
| Lebanon | - Advisory Services, P.H. Nursing, Environmental Sanitation |
| Liberia | - Advisory Services, Malaria Control, Research, Lab. Services, School Health, Rural Health Develop., Prof. & Sub-prof. Educ. |
| Libya | - Advisory Services, School Health |
| Near East | - (American University at Beirut) - Professional Education |

### B. MSA - Total - 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Formosa | - Advisory Services, P.H. Nursing, Rural Health Development |
| Greece | - T.B. Control, Leprosy Control, V.D. Control, Malaria Control, Hospital Facilities, Lab. Services, Environmental Sanitation, Trachoma Control, Health Education |
| Indo-China | - Malaria Control, Trachoma Control, Hospital Facilities, Yaws Control, Rural Health Develop., Water Supply, P.H. Nursing, Health Educ., Prof. Education, Advisory Services |
| Philippines | - Malaria Control, Advisory Services, Rural Health Development, Hospital Facilities, Water Supply and Sanitation, P.H. Nursing, Health Education, School Health |
| Thailand | - Advisory Services, Malaria Control, Plague Control, V.D. Control, P.H. Nursing, Env. Sanit., Trachoma Control, P.H. Demonst., Filariasis Control, Intestinal Parasite Treatment, Health Education |
| Turkey | - Advisory Services, Malaria Control |

### C. Other Programs to Which PHS Personnel are Assigned - Total 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Ethiopia | - (Bureau of Public Roads, PHS, Ethiopian Government) - Health Services |
| India | - (Department of Labor, PHS, TCA) - Industrial Hygiene |

II. Projects Authorized by TCA for PHS Initiation in Countries Where U. S. Bilateral Health Programs are Operating - Total 7

| | |
|---|---|
| India | - Malaria Control, Rural Health Development |
| Iran | - Mobile X-Ray and Health Units, Hospital Planning |
| Iraq | - Environmental Sanitation, Rural Health Development |
| Israel | - P.H. Administration |
| Jordan | - T.B. Control, Malaria Control, Rural Health Development, Laboratory Services |
| Lebanon | - Laboratory Services |
| Libya | - Malaria Control, T.B. Control, Nutrition Services, Trachoma Control, Water Supply, Intestinal Parasite Control |

III. New Programs Authorized by TCA for PHS Initiation in Countries Where U. S. Bilateral Health Programs are not now in Operation - Total 3

| | |
|---|---|
| Egypt | - Trachoma Control, Malaria Control, Sub-professional Training, Environmental Sanitation |
| Nepal | - Malaria Control, Rural Health Development |
| Saudi Arabia | - Advisory Services, Malaria Control, Trachoma Control |

IV. Countries Receiving U. S. Professional Training Grants Administered by Public Health Service - Total 36

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Egypt | Indo-China | Mexico |
| Bolivia | Finland | Indonesia | Nepal |
| Brazil | Formosa | Iran | Pakistan |
| Burma | France | Iraq | Panama |
| Ceylon | Germany | Israel | Peru |
| Chile | Greece | Japan | Philippines |
| Costa Rica | Haiti | Jordan | Thailand |
| Colombia | Honduras | Lebanon | Uruguay |
| Denmark | India | Liberia | Venezuela |

V. Number and Location of Public Health Service Personnel Overseas on U. S. Technical Assistance Missions - Total 126

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burma - 22 | Indo-China - 16 | Israel - 4 | Libya - 1 |
| Ethiopia - 3 | Indonesia - 5 | Jordan - 2 | Philippines - 6 |
| Formosa - 3 | Iran - 20 | Lebanon - 4 | Thailand - 16 |
| Greece - 6 | Iraq - 1 | Liberia - 11 | Turkey - 4 |
| India - 4 | | | |

VI. Public Health Service Personnel Assigned Overseas, Temporary Duty Washington - Total 6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burma - 1 | Liberia - 2 | Saudi Arabia - 1 |
| India - 1 | Nepal - 1 | |

September 30, 1952

## General Statement

(To be used for all countries)

The United States has become a much healthier nation within the last generation. All the grown-ups remember how common were the yellow placards on the front doors of homes indicating that they had been quarantined because a member of the family was ill with scarlet fever, or diphtheria, or some other communicable disease. Our children have rarely, if ever, seen these placards. Communicable diseases are no longer among the chief causes of death as they were several generations ago. There are fewer sick people and more of them are being cured. Our women now bear their children without fear of untimely death. More than 19 out of 20 of our infants live to become fully grown partners in our nation.

With healthier bodies, our people have become able to work harder and think faster. We have been able to grow more food, make more clothing, build more houses, and furnish them better, have more schools, and see our children off to a better start. These gains are being shared at hom e by our backward areas and by those who most needed improvement of their lot. We are learning to share among ourselves. Now we want to share these benefits also with those living beyond out frontiers, without distinction as to race or creed. We believe that the world cannot remain half healthy and half ill, half satisfied and half hungry, and still become an abode for peace and progress.

On January 20, 1949, the President of the United States spoke for the whole American people when he said, "The material resources which we can afford to use for the assistance of other peoples are limited. But our impond-erable resources in technical knowledge are constantly growing and are inexhaust-ible. I believe that we should make available to peace-loving peoples the benefits of our store of technical knowledge in order to help them realize their aspirations for a better life".

We have the technical knowledge today to make any part of the world--the tropics as well as the arctics - a reasonably safe abode for man. Yet inequality before death persists and is undoubtedly one of the several profound reasons for unrest. As far as health and security of live are concerned, more than half the world's population still lives in the Middle Ages with its terrors of pestilence and death lurking at every corner.

Neither a stable economy nor a high standard of living is possible so long as the expectancy of life is only about 30 years as it is even today in a great many countries. One-half the population must work to feed the other half while it grows up, and there is little time left to acquire special skills and experience. There will be little left over for cultural and economic progress after the bare necessities have been provided for. What joy in life could be had under the circumstances in only too often curtailed by sickness in the family and frequent bereavements.

In North America and in parts of Europe the expectation of life at birth is now approaching the proverbial three-score and ten years. That leaves 15 or 20 years to grow up, nearly 50 for work and acquirement of new skills, and at the end time for repose. There will thus be a growing surplus which may be channeled into higher standards of living for all and for cultural pursuits.

Ill-health, poverty and ignorance form a vicious circle which, for centuries, could not be readily broken. Once the vicious circle has been broken, the other enemies of prosperity will lose their grip.

"This should be a cooperative enterprise in which all nations work together through the United Nations and its specialized agencies wherever practicable. It must be a world-wide effort for the achievement of peace, plenty

and freedom", said the President further in this inaugural address.

We directred our first efforts in international health toward the establishment of an adequate World Health Organization in which all can contribute their best toward the welfare of all. We still hold this Organization to be the cornerstone of the new edifice of a healthier world.

Medical science is not the prerogative of any one nation or any group of nations. Historically, great advances in medical science were made by Pasteur, a Frenchman; by Kock, a German; by Lister, a Scot; by Kitasato, a Japanese. Today medical discoveries are being made in all parts of the world. and great names haveemerged from the less developed countries. In the United States, we feel that man's destiny lies in the pooling of the resources of the free countries of the world. This applies particularly to health, for the next tremendous stride in medicine may emerge from a part of the world from which it is least expected.

In the United States, we believe that it is a blot upon civilization that certain diseases that can be readily and economically controlled by known methods still kill and cripple millions throughout the world.

Malaria is such a disease. We estimate that there are 300,000,000 cases of malaria, with its attendant disability. In addition, this disease still kills 3,000,000 annually. We can control malaria today at a cost of about 25¢ per capita per year. Seventy million people are now protected against malaria by the use of DDT and other new insecticides, a number which is increasing day by day. However, there will continue to remain millions who are unable to till the soil and harvest their crops because of the ravages of this disease.

The new antibiotics have given us hope for the control, if not the eradication, of syphilis, yaws, and a host of other diseases. These diseases cripple

and maim, and yet control, or even eradication may be accomplished with a single injection of penicillin.

Trachoma, a disease causing blindness, occurs in up to 60% of the inhabitants of various parts of the world. This disease, along with other infections of the eyes, responds to the new antibiotics, and one can hope for the control of these diseases with the increasing availability of these drugs.

New vaccines have been developed for use against a number of infectious diseases. For example, a new combined smallpox and yellow fever vaccine which may be transported with less danger of deterioration than the older vaccines could be used at small cost in places where these diseases occur. Smallpox could, and should, be eradicated from its endemic foci, in view of the cheapness of vaccination and the severity of the disease. Improve methods of immunization have been developed for diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus; methods that today have been applied in relatively limited parts of the world.

These are but a few examples of many that might be cited to show how disease can be controlled simply and effectively. We, in the United States, have discovered the pleasure of living in a healthful environment. This pleasure we wish to share with other countries. It is impossible, of course, for any country to control these diseases in other countries. Our programs, therefore, are designed to give technical guidance, bringing you the results of our experiences, bringing and teaching new knowledge that is developed elsewhere. We feel that in so doing we can strengthen your national health services and stimulate the interest of your people in carrying on health programs that will result in benefit, not only to your country but to the whole world.

It has been my privilege to direct the federal health and welfare programs in the United States for over five years. During this time, I have seen the increasing international cooperation directed toward the welfare of men

throughout the world. It is indeed gratifying to see that this cooperation is growing and increasing, that our aims and objectives are day by day becoming closer and closer, and that through our mutual efforts, we have made decided progress in advancing the betterment of mankind. Speaking for the peoples of the United States, it is my fervent wish that this progress will continue so that our children and their children may inherit a better world.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### Background - Health Conditions

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with an estimated population of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 people, is the largest and potentially the richest of the Arab States. Of the population about 80% live in rural areas; a vast number of the population are nomads.

Saudi Arabia has been a centuries-long testing ground for the survival of the fittest without benefit of medical science. Until very recently the medical facilities that existed were missionary sponsored.

Although there is a Ministry of Health for the country no true health service is operating within Saudi Arabia. Serious health and medical problems confront the country. The King, Ibn Saud, aware that the operation of the natural law of survival of the fittest does not assure his people a long, healthy, productive life, has instituted programs which will solve some of these problems.

In Saudi Arabia are the most holy places of the entire Moslem world. Into the country each year pour thousands upon thousands of pilgrims to visit Mecca and Medina. These pilgrimages have been the source of much disease and suffering. The Government, aware of its responsibility to the Moslem world, is giving much attention to the improvement of sanitary conditions surrounding the pilgrims. A plan for the strengthening of the public health service and the opening of more quarantine stations has been approved by the Legislative Council. Other projects which have been approved are completion of construction of Mecca Hospital and of Miva Hospital, construction of a laboratory for the manufacture of serums and vaccines, construction of latrines and of garbage incinerators in Medina and a water reservoir for Medina.

The country, at present, has seven territorial health districts and a federal health district. The federal health district is the quarantine service which includes two small islands off the coast of Jidda, the city of Jidda, and all airports in Saudi Arabia. The most recently created health district is the Pipelines Health District which was formed because of the increasing population around the pipeline centers. Responsible for the health of the population in these districts is the senior medical officerof the Arabian-American Oil Company. Clinical services and hospitalization are being provided within these districts free of charge to everyone; prescriptions will be filled without charge to those treated. A few mobile medical clinics, operated by the Saudi Arabian Government, travel to the villages and tribal areas giving medical care and treatment. Although much emphasis is being placed on the building of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, effective preventive services have not been developed for the country. Saudi Arabia is almost completely without such a program.

Prominent among the health problems with which Saudi Arabia is faced are those involving environmental sanitation. There is a shortage of water. Sources of water supply are scarce and those that do exist are usually contaminated. Mecca, Medina, Riyadh and Jidda have water systems. The shortage is so great that Jidda is dependent upon water distilled from the Red Sea.

Facilities for acceptable methods of human waste disposal are nonexistent in Saudi Arabia, except for the sewerage system in Mecca. Few attempts at sanitary disposal of human excreta have been made; usually in the towns there are pit privies but no sewerage systems. In the rural areas and the desert cases, defecation is indiscriminate, usually wherever it is convenient for the individual.

The number one disease in Saudi Arabia is malaria; the endemic rate is high, reaching epidemic proportions in some areas. The 1950-1951 epidemic

was most severe in the Jidda area and involved the pilgrim routes. Recent reports indicate that malaria is on the increase, especially in Jidda and Mecca. Tuberculosis is considered another major health problem. It is reported to occur in all forms throughout the country, especially pulmonary tuberculosis which is high among women. Venereal diseases are common, particularly among the pilgrims to and from Mecca. Among the children, bejel is prevalent. Amoebic dysentery is common throughout the country with a high incidence rate. Other disease conditions which constitute public health problems are intestinal parasitic infections--75 percent of the population harbors 1 to 3 intestinal parasites; smallpox which is endemic, schistosomiasis--incidence is high in some areas; typhoid--epidemics occur sporadically; and typhus. All insect vectors for transmitting infecticus diseases are prevalent in abundance.

Saudi Arabia is in great need for trained health and medical personnel. There is a shortage of trained people who can operate the clinics, hospitals and dispensaries within the health districts. There is no medical school or college in Saudi Arabia; those desiring such training go either to Egypt or Beirut, if financially able. A four-year training course for sub-professional health personnel is conducted in the country. Those completing the first year become orderlies, those completing the second and third years become assistants to the health officers. Clinics in the country have midwives, some of whom are graduates of medical schools in Egypt.

## SAUDI ARABIA

### U. S. Public Health Program

We are only beginning in Saudi Arabia. We are told that the major health problem is malaria. Thousands of children die annually from this disease and other thousands from diarrhoea and intestinal infections. This enormous waste of human life can be prevented. Many of the villages and towns are without adequate water supply and tribesmen must travel for days to get medical care.

It is with these problems that we hope to give assistance by working side by side with local health officers, by assisting in the training of health personnel in the techniques of medical care and of sanitation and by immunizing people against smallpox, typhoid and typhus. We hope that these efforts will help develop a national health service completely staffed and manned by trained Saudi Arabians rendering effective service to the masses of the population. We, in the United States, have discovered the pleasure of living in a healthful environment. This pleasure we wish to share with the Saudi Arabians.

FSA Bg. Room 4715 North
4th & Independence S.W.
September 15, 1952

Dr. Theodore E. Allen
Associate Medical Director
Arabian American Oil Company
505 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Dr. Allen:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 21, in which you invite me to come to your office any time during the week of September 22. If it is convenient for you, I plan to visit you on Monday, September 22, for a chat about health conditions in Arabia.

Sincerely yours,

GWF:ern

Gerald W. Ferguson
Senior Sanitary Engineer

ARABIAN AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
A CORPORATION
505 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

ROBERT CLINTON PAGE, M.D.
MEDICAL DIRECTOR

August 21, 1952

Mr. Gerald W. Ferguson
Senior Sanitary Engineer
Assistant Regional Engineer
2200 Federal Office Building
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

I have received your letter dated August 19, 1952 in which you state that you would be interested in coming to visit our office in New York. I should be most happy to see you any time that you may find it convenient to visit here.

I plan to be on my annual vacation for the weeks of September 8th and 15th. I shall be returning to my office again on September 22. I would be most happy to have you visit during the week of the 22nd and may I suggest that you plan to visit at your convenience and call my office, collect, to firm up the same appointment. My telephone number is Murray Hill 8-1300. I shall be looking forward to talking to you soon.

Your visit will be most appreciated and I shall be very happy to discuss matters of mutual interest with you.

Yours very truly,

Theodore E. Allen.

THEODORE E. ALLEN, M. D.
Associate Medical Director

TEA/ba

File · HEALTH

HEALTH

# DEPARTMENT OF STATE
# FOR THE PRESS

JULY 11, 1952 NO. 547

PRESS

RELEASE No. 547 RE Prince Abdullah to study U.S. visit.

## SAUDI ARABIAN PRINCE VISITS UNITED STATES TO STUDY AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH AND NATURAL RESOURCES TECHNIQUES

Prince Abdullah Faisal, grandson of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, and Minister of Interior and Public Health of that country, arrives in the United States Sunday on an unofficial visit to study American techniques, knowledge and skills in the fields of land reclamation, irrigation, police methods, education and public health. He will visit selected areas where projects are in operation under conditions approximating those in his homeland.

Abdullah's father is the second son of the Saudi Arabian King and is Minister of Foreign Affairs of the country.

The Saudi Arabian Government is interested in advancing the standards of living of its people to a level commensurate with the country's recently increased income from oil production.

After visits to various institutions in the Washington area where American methods in maternal and child care will be demonstrated for the benefit of the Prince and his party the visitors will inspect the public health system at Carville, Louisiana. From there they will move on to El Paso and Santa Fe to view activities in the field of public health where the problems in arid areas approximate those found in Saudi Arabia.

To study projects in the field of natural resources Prince Abdullah Faisal will visit power and irrigation operations where emphasis is placed on the conservation and maximum utilization of water resources. These will include the irrigation and development of the El Paso and Santa Cruz areas of the Rio Grande and the Salt River Valley projects at Phoenix, Arizona. From Phoenix the Prince and his party will go to California where he will be given a brief view of the work being accomplished in American penal institutions.

Under the Point 4 agreement between the United States and Saudi Arabia, which became effective January 17, 1951, Point 4 furnishes technical "know how" in the country's effort to improve economic and social conditions. Saudi Arabia furnishes housing, and travel expenses for the American technicians as well as all other items incident to each project.

Recently the Point 4 administration finished a study of Saudi Arabia's monetary and fiscal systems. The report from this study resulted in the establishment by the King of a Central Fiscal Agency under the management of an American financial expert.

Eng file
Stratton
Leonby 555

# ITINERARY

## VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ABDULLAH FEISAL MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND PUBLIC HEALTH OF SAUDI ARABIA

JULY 13 - AUGUST 1, 1952

| Date | Time | Activity |
|---|---|---|
| Sunday July 13 | | Arrive New York via Queen Elizabeth |
| Monday July 14 | 11:30 a.m. Daylight | Leave New York Pennsylvania Station |
| | | Accommodations reserved for the group on the train |
| | 3:40 p.m. Daylight | Arrive Washington Union Station |
| | | Transfer to Shoreham Hotel |
| Tuesday July 15 | 9:30 a.m. | Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, Director, Office of International Relations, Federal Security Agency, and Dr. Howard M. Kline, Chief of the Ecucation and Training Branch, Division of International Health, Public Health Service, will call for the Prince and his party at the Shoreham. They will be introduced to the party by Mr. Joseph R. Halstead, TCA, Department of State. |
| | 10:00 a.m. | Arrive the Federal Security Agency<br>Dr. Jack C. Haldeman, Dr. John Cronin, Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, Surgeon General, will escort party to Administrator's office. |
| | 12:45 p.m. | Oscar R. Ewing |
| | 1:00 p.m. | Luncheon of H.R.H. Prince Abdullah Feisal by Mr. and Mrs. Ewing.<br>Administrator's Dining Room |
| | 2:30 | Miss Mary Switzer, Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and a member of her staff will escort the Prince and his party to Gallinger Hospital. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday July 15 | 3:00 | Arrive Gallinger |
| Wednesday July 16 | 9:30 a.m. | Mr. Thelbert F. Taylor, TCA, Department of State, and Mr. Joseph C. McCaskill, Director, Division of International Activities, Office of the Secretary of the Interior, will call for the Prince and his party at the Shoreham. |
| | 10:00 a.m. | Arrive at conference room of Mr. Hillory A. Tolson, Assistant Director, National Parks Service, No. 3105.<br><br>Mr. Tolson has extended an invitation to Dr. Frank Setzler, Head of the Department of Archeology at the Smithsonian Institution, to participate in this session. |
| | 11:00 a.m. | National Capitol Park Service Tour of Washington, driving by the White House, Jefferson Memorial, Lee Mansion, Washington Monument. |
| | 12:30 a.m. | Secretary of the Interior's luncheon in honor of H.R.H. Prince Abdullah Feisal.<br><br>Place: Secretary's Dining Room |
| | 2:00 p.m. | Arrive at conference room of Mr. George O. Pratt, Bureau of Reclamation, No. 7649.<br><br>Representatives of the Geological Survey have been invited to participate in this program. |
| | 4:00 p.m. | Adjourn |
| | 7:30 p.m. | Reception Saudi Arabian Embassy |
| Thursday July 17 | 10:00 a.m. | Mr. Pollack will call for party at Shoreham |
| | 10:15 a.m. | Call on the Attorney General |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday July 17 | 10:30 a.m. | FBI Tour |
| | | Lunch |
| | 2:30 p.m. | Mr. James V. Bennett, Chief of the Bureau of Prisons, will call at the Shoreham for the party and escort them to the National Training School for Boys. |
| Friday July 18 | 11:00 a.m. | Visit to Mount Vernon |
| | | To be met at main gate by Mr. Wall or a member of his staff. |
| | 3:30 p.m. | Visit to the Capitol |
| | 7:15 p.m. | Leave Washington by train |
| Saturday July 19 | 7:55 p.m. | Arrive New Orleans, Louisiana |
| | | Transfer to Roosevelt Hotel |
| Sunday July 20 | | Free |
| Monday July 21 | | International Mart |
| Tuesday July 22 | 9:30 a.m. | Dr. Frederick A. Johansen Medical Officer in Charge of the Public Health Hospital at Carville, Louisiana, will call at the Roosevelt Hotel to escort the Prince and his party to Carville. |
| | | Luncheon at the home of Dr. Johansen |
| | 3:00 p.m. | Inspection of Carville completed. |
| | 10:00 p.m. | Train may be boarded for midnight departure. |
| Wednesday July 23 | 11:00 p.m. | Arrive El Paso, Texas by Southern Pacific Railroad |
| | | Transfer to the Hilton Hotel. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday July 24 | | A full day at El Paso providing for a side trip to La Cruces, New Mexico. |
| | 11:30 p.m. | Leave El Paso, Texas |
| Friday July 25 | 7:45 a.m. | Arrive Albuquerque New Mexico by Santa Fe Railroad |
| | | Breakfast at the Alvarado Hotel |
| | | Private automobile transfer to Santa Fe, New Mexico. |
| | 9:00 a.m. | Arrive Santa Fe, New Mexico |
| Saturday July 26 until noon | | Will be shown public health work in the environs of Santa Fe, and maternal and child health clinics. |
| Sunday July 27 | | Private car transfer to Lamy, New Mexico |
| | 1:50 p.m. | Leave Lamy, New Mexico, by Santa Fe Railroad |
| Monday July 28 | 7:00 a.m. | Arrive Grand Canyon, Arizona |
| | | Transfer to the El Tovar Hotel where accommodations have been arranged through the Department of Interior. |
| | | Full day at the Grand Canyon including points of archaeological interest, public recreation facilities and scenic interest. |
| Tuesday July 29 | 9:15 p.m. | Private car transfer to Williams, Arizona |
| | | Leave Williams by train |
| Wednesday July 30 | 8:30 a.m. | Arrive Phoenix, Arizona |
| | | Transfer to Westward Ho Hotel |
| | | Time in Phoenix at disposal of the Bureau of Reclamation officials who will arrange full program. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friday August 1 | 10:05 a.m. | Leave Phoenix by American Airlines Flight #11 |
| | 11:30 a.m. | Arrive Los Angeles |
| | 12:00 noon | Leave Los Angeles by United Airlines Flight #651 |
| | 1:40 p.m. | Arrive San Francisco |
| | | Transfer to Hotel Mark Hopkins |

FILE
~~Personnel~~
~~Medical~~
Public Health

Jidda, Saudi Arabia

RESTRICTED

June 3, 1952

OFFICIAL - INFORMAL

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. DeValt, Medical Director, FSS

FROM: Dr. Samuel S. Stratton, U. S. Director of Technical Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

RE: Plans for Public Health Program in Saudi Arabia

For your information, the Government of Saudi Arabia has made a written request to TCA for the initiation of a public health program in this country.

The program calls for a comprehensive survey of public health conditions and needs. It is contemplated that following the survey plans will be presented for the establishment of health centers, public health laboratories, and hospitals and the initiation of a training program through health education of lay groups, sanitarians, and sub-professional medical assistants.

TCA in Washington is now attempting to recruit a Chief of the Public Health Field Group for Saudi Arabia and such other experts as may be necessary to initiate the public health program here.

Also, for your information, the details for a final agreement with the Saudi Arabian Government with regard to this health program are still under consideration.

Samuel S. Stratton
U. S. Director of Technical
Cooperation in Saudi Arabia

PROGRAM - PROJECTS
HEALTH (X-REF: AGRICULTURE)
(X-REF: ~~[illegible]~~ PERSONNEL, TRAINING)
RE HIRING TECHNICIANS
(LTR. TO DR. HARRIS Y-22-52)

RESTRICTED

 April 22, 1952

PROGRAM - Projects
HEALTH
AGRICULTURE

Relative to your wishes concerning the Health and Agricultural programs, and the needed technicians, I am certain that we will be able to give you definite data shortly.